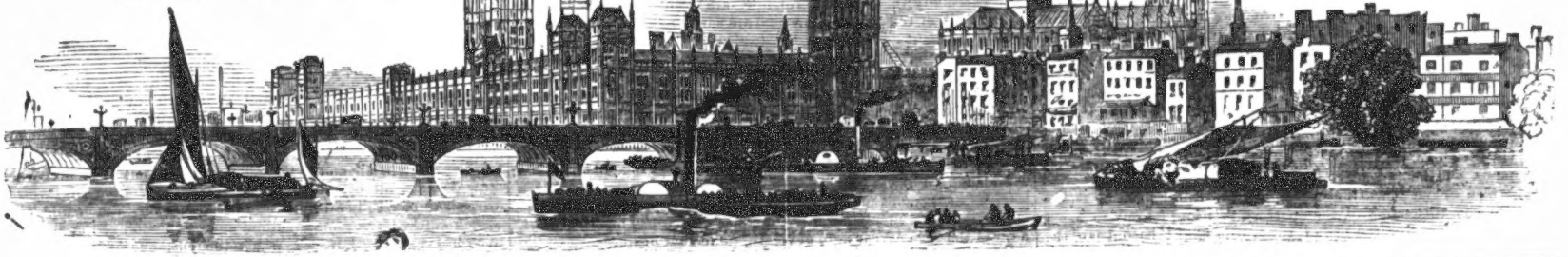


PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No 164.—VOL. IV. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

ONE PENNY.



THE REFORM BATTLE IN HYDE-PARK.—STANDARD-BEARERS FIGHTING FOR THEIR COLOURS. (See page 114.)

Notes of the Week.

A boiler explosion, by which two lives were lost and seven men seriously injured, is reported from Tunstall, in Staffordshire. Mr. Henshall Williams, of the Phoenix Colliery, has had a new engine-house, with new and powerful machinery, recently erected, and two new boilers, thirty-six feet in length, have also been just put down. One of these boilers was only finished on Wednesday week, and on Saturday morning a lot of men were busy completing the other. Two men were at work inside it. At about seven o'clock on Saturday morning the new boiler, which was at work, exploded. The inner tube was hurled a great distance, and the boiler itself was lifted from its bed and carried more than 100 yards away. The boiler which the men were fixing was sent flying about fifty yards, with the two men inside it. Stone and brickwork was torn up, and after being hurled a great height in the air fell back in a shower, and littered a very considerable extent of ground. The engine-driver was literally blown to pieces, and up to Saturday night some portions of his body were missing. Another man was killed and about seven others injured very severely.

On Monday morning the dead body of a boy, apparently about six years of age, was found suspended by the neck, and with his hands tied behind him, in a cellar at No. 1, Neal's-passage, Earl-street, Seven Dials. The neighbourhood is occupied by working men and their families, the apartments being let out in separate tenements. For the use of those who might be out late the street doors are constantly open, or such means are afforded for opening as would render a key unnecessary. One cistern of water supplies each house, and is situated in a kind of cellar. The discovery of the dead boy approached by eight or nine stairs. She went down stairs to obtain water for breakfast for the family about five minutes past seven, when she saw in the indistinct light something hanging by an upright post which was placed beside the cistern. She ran up the stairs into the street alarmed, and aroused the neighbour. A plumber living next door went down and there saw the dead body of a boy suspended by the neck with a stout cord to the post mentioned. The hands were tied behind the back with part of a red silk handkerchief, not closely together, but six inches or eight inches apart. Life appeared extinct. The police speedily arrived, when the body was cut down, and having been stripped was conveyed to the dead-house of St. Giles's workhouse. The boy, it appears, was seen playing in the neighbourhood of Neal's-passage on Sunday evening, but no particular notice was taken of him. It has been further stated the deceased was fetched away on Sunday night from his grandmother's, somewhere bordering on Holborn, and subsequently taken to his sister's up till two o'clock, when he was fetched away by his father. No other person saw the deceased after that time. It is stated that the parents of the deceased are separated, and that the mother is living in Kensington.

On Monday, Mr. W. Payne, the coroner for Southwark, held an inquest at Guy's Hospital respecting the death of Clara Smith, aged one year and two months, who died in her mother's arms while being conveyed to Guy's Hospital for advice. The deceased was the daughter of Charles Smith, of Etham-street, Kent-street, a blacksmith. The child had been in ill-health for four or five months, and for the last few weeks had been teething. In consequence she had been taken twice a-week to the hospital, and on arriving there on Thursday last was found to be dead. Being in a very miserable, emaciated, and dirty condition, and there being no apparent cause of death, a post-mortem examination was made and this inquiry directed. The mother, who had another child living, was described as being a very sober woman, but from being subject to fits—having two or three a-day—and being in very delicate health, she had not only been compelled to wean the deceased seven or eight months since, but had been unable to attend to her children as carefully as she evidently wished, while within the past few weeks her sufferings had been greatly augmented through her eldest boy having been drowned. Mr. F. W. Humphreys, the house-surgeon, gave as the result of the post-mortem examination that the cause of death was bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, and not from any neglect. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Natural death."

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—APPREHENSION OF HER SON.—The town of Lancaster was thrown into great excitement on Monday by the report of the death of an elderly widow, under circumstances which threw suspicion on one of her sons. The deceased was Eleanor Hewartson, the widow of Mr. John Hewartson, a cooper and timber merchant, who carried on an extensive business in the town some years before his death, which took place about seven or eight months since. The inquest was held on Monday afternoon, when it transpired that the deceased had been seen drunk on Saturday night, at nine o'clock; that a noise had been heard in the house about midnight, as something falling; that deceased not making her appearance on Sunday, the house was broken into in the evening by one of the neighbours and a married son of the deceased; and that her body was found in the parlour, in a condition which at once aroused suspicions of foul play. The medical evidence disclosed the fact that nine of the deceased's ribs were broken, that there was a severe wound on the head, which was the immediate cause of death, and that the body generally exhibited marks of violence. The face and head had the appearance of having been washed, and there were marks of blood on the lobby floor which had been partly cleaned up, but blood had run under the lobby cloth. William Hewartson, a son of the deceased woman, was apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder, and subsequently he made a statement in which he said that he found his mother in the yard about eleven o'clock on Saturday night; that he dragged her into the house, and laid her down in the lobby; that on Sunday morning he came down stairs about four o'clock, and placed her on the sofa; that, on coming down again at seven, he found her on the floor, and that he washed her face; and at half-past twelve he went out of the house and did not return again till night. He added that deceased told him to lock the door. The coroner, in summing up, said deceased must have been dead some hours when she was left by her son. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, found that deceased met her death by the injuries to the head, but how they were inflicted there was no evidence to show. William Hewartson was still retained in custody.

An American paper, in alluding to the death of a Mr. James Humphrey, says:—"Shortly after midnight he raised himself upon his pillow, repeating the words, 'I faint, I faint,' and without a struggle or a groan, the gentlemanly spirit of James Humphrey was wafted into the presence of his Maker."

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday evening says:—"Yesterday, the Emperor attended mass in the new church at Vichy. The Bishop of Moulins received the Emperor, and addressed an allocution to his Majesty, who replied that he was always solicitous to come to the altar to ask guidance from God, in order to assure the welfare of religion and the great interests committed by Providence to his hands."

The *Memorial de la Loire* says:—"The change of the gun with which the infantry of the French army is provided has long since been resolved upon in principle; at present the manufacturers, and especially those of St. Etienne, are actively occupied in the fabrication of the new arms, which are smaller in the bore than the gun at present in use, and are loaded at the breech. It will be understood that this change must entail considerable expense; in order to lessen it as much as possible the Emperor is reported to have authorised the Minister of War to dispose by degrees of the old flint musket, percussion cavalry carbines, and smooth-bored cannon, as well as the sabres of abandoned patterns, which are in the magazines of the State."

The *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine* contains the subjoined:—"So far as Paris is concerned, the silence of the public press, as well as of persons placed at the seat of information, added to the certainty that a number of cases of cholera exist, has had the result, as was the case a year ago, of exciting a feeling of uneasiness. To our own knowledge, many families have advanced the period of their departure, and others who intended coming to Paris, have postponed their visit to a more favourable moment. The silence to which we allude is the more ill-advised, in our opinion, that the sanitary state of Paris is far from offering any serious reason for uneasiness. We have not been able to obtain the exact number of deaths from every cause, but we are able to give within one or two of the diseases from cholera since the reappearance of the epidemic:—19th, 116; 20th, 142; 21st, 106; 22nd, 89; 23rd, 92; 24th, 94; 25th, 90; and 26th, 86. Thus it will be seen that, not only is the mortality exceedingly moderate for so populous a city, but that it is declining steadily." The *Courier Médical*, on its side, says:—"The sanitary state of Paris has visibly improved within the last few days—an incontestable fact, which we are happy to announce."

THE REFORM BATTLE IN HYDE PARK.

In our last week's number we gave an account of the Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, and the scenes and riots which the intervention of the police evoked. Of the brutality of the "pre-servers of peace," Sir Richard Mayne's forces, the public is fully acquainted with every particular; we, therefore, need not go over that ground again here, but simply give a few lines explanatory of the illustration which appears on our first page. The scene occurred opposite Park-lane. The rails here had been already torn down or toppled over before a portion of the procession on its way from the Marble Arch to Trafalgar-square turned into the lane. The people had made a clear breach, the police had been driven back, and then the head of the procession, the colours of the Clerkenwell brigade were carried through with a cheer. To capture these there was a terrible struggle. The standard-bearers fought for their colours for very life. No sooner was a pole broken than it was used as a weapon upon the heads of the police. The blows fell thick and fast, and sounded like a desperate game at quarter-staff. One stalwart fellow used his three feet of flag-staff with unerring precision. Three policemen were upon him, when with a side cut he felled one man, whose helmet was captured by his colleagues, another he tumbled over by a thrust in the stomach, while the third hung back. As far as we could see, the gallant defender of his colours was not captured. This is the scene our artist has depicted in our engraving; and now we turn to a subject which must be of absorbing interest to the public. Does Hyde Park belong to the people, and had the police authorities any power to close the gates? These questions will perhaps be better answered after perusing a short account of

THE HISTORY OF HYDE-PARK.

The principal parks of London, viz., St. James's Park, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park, have no history whatever older than the time of Henry the Eighth—"bluff old King Hal." All the grounds in the neighbourhood of St. James's at that period belonged to the abbey and monastery of Hyde. In exchange for some lands in Suffolk, the abbey gave up what now constitutes St. James's Park, to which was attached a monastery bearing that saint's name. King Henry pensioned off the sisterhood, sent them adrift, and built upon the site of the monastery a palace, still, however, retaining its name of St. James's. The park was enclosed and formed into pleasure-grounds, with tilt-yard, tennis-court, cock-pit, bowling-green, &c. But King Henry required hunting grounds, as well as pleasure grounds; therefore, at the dissolution of the monasteries, he seized upon all the grounds formerly belonging to the Church, in order to convert them into a royal chase. The following is his proclamation, dated July, 1546:—

"Forasmuch as the King's Most Royal Majesty is much desirous to have the games of hare, partridge, pheasant, and heron preserved in and about his honour of Westminster for his own delectation and pastime; that is to say, from his said Palace of Westminster to St. Giles in the Field, and from thence to Islington, to our Lady of the Oak, to Highgate, to Hornsey Park, to Hampstead Heath, and from thence to his said Palace of Westminster, to be preserved and kept for his own besport, and pleasure, and recreation; his Highness therefore straightly charged and commanded all and singular his subjects, of what estate, degree, or condition soever they be, that they, nor any of them, do presume, or attempt, to hunt or to hawk, or by any means to take or kill, any of the said game within the precincts aforesaid, as they tender his favour, and will eschew the imprisonment of their bodies, and further punishment at his Majesty's will and pleasure."

It would seem that Sir Richard Mayne or Mr. Walpole had the latter part of this edict in mind when they issued their own, substituting hunting for Reform instead of hunting the hare, with the like pains and penalties.

The portion of land now called Hyde-park was stocked with deer. It consisted then of six hundred and twenty acres. So much Crown fleecing has, however, gone on by successive monarchs that only three hundred and eighty-eight acres now remain.

We need not stay to record how that here, in 1559, the French ambassador hunted; and that, in 1578, the Duke Casimir shot a doe from amongst 300 other deer in Hyde-park; but proceed onward with our history. Henry VIII did not long survive his famous proclamation; in Edward's brief reign there were more serious matters to attend to than hunting. Mary

hunted heretics instead of hares; and Elizabeth had too many reasons for keeping in the good opinions of her subjects; hence Hyde-park became the general resort of the people, and Henry's proclamation unheeded, although there is mention made of a park-keeper being appointed in his reign. Races, hunting matches, May-dances, &c., were the general amusements.

In the time of the Commonwealth, these practices gave great offence to the righteous rulers of the land. In the "Proceedings of State Affairs," under the date of Monday, 1st of May, we read:—"This day was more observed by people going a-Maying than for divers years past, and indeed much sin is committed by wicked meetings with fiddlers, drunkenness, ribaldry, and the like; great resort came to Hyde-park, many hundreds of coaches and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered-hair men, and painted and spotted women."

Whether this profanity was the cause of the sale of Hyde-park we need not stay to inquire. Certain it is, Cromwell's parliament required money, and to obtain "ready money" the park was sold in three lots for 17,069*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, "exclusive of the deer and building materials," valued at 765*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The names of the purchasers were Wilcox, Tracy, and Deane. They evidently had an eye to business, for they at once set up toll-gates. A French writer in "The Character of England," 1659, says:—"This park was, it seems, used by the late king and nobility for the freshness of the air and the goodly prospect; but it is that which now (besides all other exercises) they pay for here in England, though to be free in all the world besides; every coach and horse which enters buying his mouthful and permission of the publicans who has purchased it, for which the entrance is guarded with porters and long staves."

Two hundred years after, and what is the contrast? The reformers found the "entrance guarded with policemen and short staves."

The people were so exasperated at the sale and toll of Hyde-park that, on the Restoration, backed this time by the sway of the nobility, the Government repurchased the property, laid out walks, and restocked it with deer. Now this purchase was not made from the private purse of Charles II, for he had little; and there was virtually very little Crown money. Where then did it come from? Simply from the money supplied by the people in the shape of taxes.

Government having thus repurchased the park, a ranger was appointed (Mr. Hamilton), who let a great portion of it out in small farms, except, in fact, the part set aside for the walks of the nobility and the recreation of the people. Who holds this land now, and by what right it came into other people's hands is a matter open for grave inquiry. One portion of the park had not been included in the original sale. This was Tyburn meadow, where, strange to say, the disinterred bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were hung in their shrouds and cerecloths at each angle of Tyburn tree until sunset, when their bodies were taken down and beheaded. Two places are assigned as the identical spot of Tyburn tree. One, Elmes-lane, the first opening from the Grand Junction-road, opposite the head of the Serpentine; and the other, Connaught-square. But, whichever it may be, it is evident many of the buildings looking upon the park in the Bayswater-road, and adjacent squares, now stand upon ground belonging to Hyde-park.

How then came it so perverted? If we made strict inquiry, we should perhaps find many a noble bit sliced off for Charles the Second's mistresses.

Our space will not permit us entering upon the peculiarities of the games carried on at that period in the park, of the running and wrestling matches, nor the duels fought there, though all highly interesting. We must jump forward to 1705, in the reign of Queen Anne. Kensington Gardens then consisted of only twenty-six acres. The Queen's first nibble from Hyde Park to extend her pleasure-grounds was thirty acres. Queen Caroline, wife of George II, next took upwards of two hundred acres from the park; and how much more is to be taken from it to form fresh roads for the nobility and the extension of Kotten-row, is a question of the present day.

We are told by the Tory peers that now it is dangerous for respectable people to walk across the park at night; that pedestrians are knocked down, and robbed. Even that is not quite so bad, if true, as the state of the park a hundred years ago. Then, on account of its loneliness, escorts had to be formed to cross it with safety. It was the resort of footpads, and "stand and deliver," with pistol in hand, was the order of the evening or night. How strangely things work round! And who is, or who was, to blame?

We may, in conclusion, mention that during the Lord George Gordon riots the troops were encamped in Hyde Park; and that in 1799 the volunteers pitched their tents here. In fact, from the time of Charles II up to the present time Hyde Park has been the rallying point for Kings' Guards, horse and foot, the organized military, the militia, and the volunteers. To have a gathering of the forces, no order or permission, we believe, is asked; but to hold a public meeting of the people how widely different!

Hyde Park was walled round in 1670. In 1826 the rails recently pulled down were first put up.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The little town of Nikolsburg, in Moravia, seems destined to play for one day an important part in the world's history. An armistice of four weeks, dating from Saturday, and the preliminaries of peace have been signed there between the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria. Herr von der Pforten, having at last succeeded in finding Count Bismarck "at home," has been allowed to append his name to the deed as representative of Bavaria and the other South German States.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article signed by M. Paulin Li-mayrac, in which it states the following to be the bases of the arrangement by which the armistice has been prolonged:—

"The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, excepting as far as regards Venetia. Saxony is also to preserve her territorial integrity. Austria accepts the formation of a confederation of Northern Germany under the exclusive direction of Prussia. The states of Southern Germany will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper. Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of 75,000,000*fr.*"

The *Constitutionnel* adds:—

"These conditions are equitable, considering the state of things created by the war. The territorial integrity of Austria, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of the conflict, is an important stipulation which must be applauded by all enlightened and prudent minds,—by all who consider an advantage of the greatest importance to be the maintenance of a great moderating power in the centre of Europe. We have reason to believe that M. Benedetti, French ambassador at Berlin, who was present at Nikolsburg, had instructions to insist likewise on the territorial integrity of the kingdom of Saxony."

THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE AUSTRIAN AND ITALIAN FLEETS.

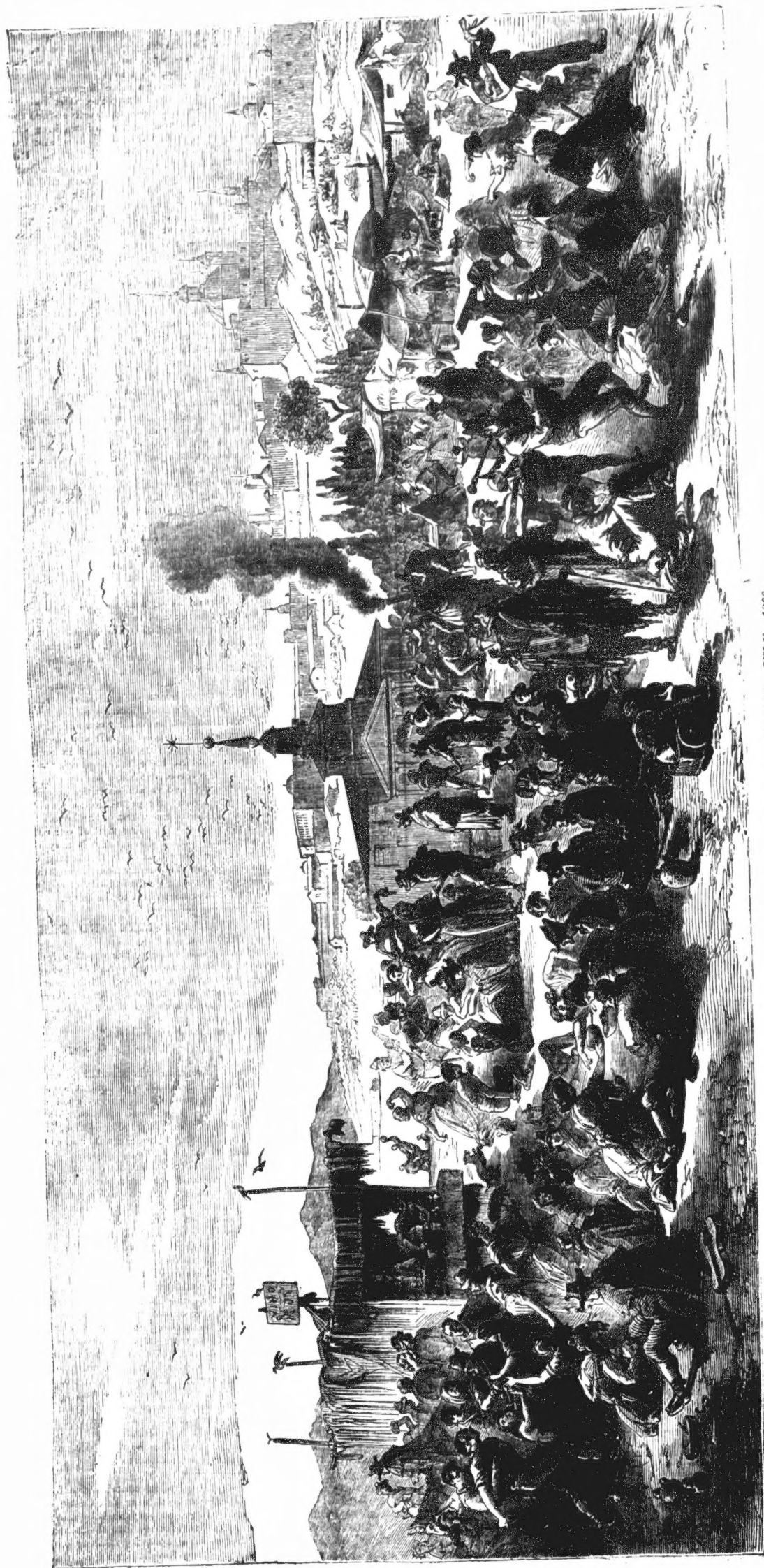
THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer—a proof of taste and sense. In fact, A good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for his appearance. The prevailing fashion of hats is a proof of the progress of the times. As the fashions of the world are changing, so the progress in the customs of civilised societies is making. Half-gigging Hats are unequalled in quality and price. The shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all orders. To improve the memory, it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S HAT MANUFACTORY is at No. 43, Crawford-street, Birmingham. Marvelous.—[Advertisement.]

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORER INVALIDS AND INFANTS' FOOD,
 The Revivifier, Antibiotic, restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong
 nerves, sound sleep, healthy lungs, and liver, and cures, without medicine
 or inconvenience, Dyspepsia, (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption,
 Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Jaundice,
 Burns, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves Fifty
 per cent. of the cost of other medicines. It cures annually, Dr. Barry and
 Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, 1lb. 9s. 6d.; 12lbs, 22s.; 24lbs.
 40s. At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

THE fifth week of the presence of the cholera in Winsford has proved more disastrous than any of its predecessors, eighteen cases having terminated fatally since our report, says a local paper, last Monday. On Saturday week Thomas Higginin, aged twelve, son of the couple who both died on the previous Thursday, was carried off. Jane Heaton, aged fifty-nine, died in twelve hours, and Hugh Williams, aged seventy, died after a more lingering illness. On this day died Elizabeth Egerton, aged sixty-five, after twenty hours' sickness. This old woman had been most active since the outbreak of the attack in the dangerous service of washing and laying out the bodies of those who had died of cholera, and had been very persistent in her repudiation of fear of infection. Her death caused quite a sensation in a neighbourhood grown almost callous to the ravages of the cholera. On the next day four deaths occurred:—Alfred Hickson, aged eight, dying in twelve hours; Mary Atkins, aged forty-nine, in sixteen hours; Elizabeth Higginson, aged eighteen, and Anne Fletcher, aged nine. The first three were resident in Over, and the last at Meadow Bank. On Monday, Emma Cookson, aged two years, living in Over, died after a day's illness; and Hannah Hope, a neighbour, aged fifty-five, died after fifteen hours. On Tuesday, only one death occurred, that of Margaret Cookson, a sister to the child of the same name mentioned above, who died in twelve hours. On the next day the mother of these two children died, after forty hours' sickness, and on Thursday, a step-brother, who was taken ill on the same day as Margaret, succumbed to the disease. On Wednesday there also died William Skelton, aged six, in nine hours, and Mary Brockley, aged twenty-five. On Thursday, Maria Gregory, aged twenty-four, died. On Friday, Mary Bostock, aged eighty, died after only six hours' illness; and on Saturday, up to the hour at which our parcel was despatched, one other death from cholera had occurred. The contagious nature of the disease is shown by the manner in which it has run through whole families in Winsford, the members of which are often scattered through districts of the townships some miles apart. One woman has lost her husband, her mother, a son, a daughter, a sister, two brothers, an aunt, and four nephews, by cholera within three weeks, and she is now nursing a child recovering from the disease. There is too much cause to fear the great recklessness of infection which is prevalent among the suffering class, who, except for the oral instructions of the scanty staff of three medical gentlemen practising in the town are left to follow their own notions as to the most desirable preventive measures. Dr. O'Kell mentions a case reported to him where the mother of a man just dead of the cholera in Meadow-bank had his clothes rolled up ready to carry with her to her residence at Marton, at present an uninfected district for the purpose of washing them; and in houses which, containing large families, having for the most part a maximum of two bedrooms, it is not surprising to find the beds from which persons who have died of cholera have been carried during the day have been occupied by their relatives the same night. On Friday a report from Mr. O'Kell, the medical officer for the district, was read at a meeting of the Northwick board of guardians, with whose Union Winsford lies. This document confirms all we have previously stated as to the insanitary state of the town and of the inhabitants. Mr. O'Kell describes the houses as small and ill-ventilated, many having windows on one side only, and in some (wherein several deaths from cholera have taken place), the being only one small bedroom. To these, he adds, a scanty supply of bad water, an insufficient drainage, and an almost entire absence of habits of personal cleanliness among the population, as causes for the ravages of the cholera. Some of the worst of the hovels in Meadow-bank, described in the report of the first visit of our correspondent to Winsford, are being pulled down, and it may be adduced as further evidence of the somewhat tardy awakening of the population to their danger, that on Wednesday a public meeting is to be held for the purpose of discussing the desirability of applying the provisions of the Local Government Act to the town.

He goes on:—
 "According to what is stated, the county is scandalised with my carriage, horses, and coachman. The first was bought seven years ago from Mr. Holmes. I was assured it was as good as new, and it has been little used since. The horses are a pair, own brother and sister, six and seven years old, in good condition, kin to Gladiator. One has, and will again, I hope, hunt, and give more satisfaction than he appears to do now to some people. The coachman, wherever he came from, I consider more worthy of respect than the person of low instincts who sent such a paragraph to a paper, and of course does not dare to put his name to it—in my opinion a much greater act of meanness than not putting a few more bits of silver on harness or on the sides of a carriage. These horses I bred, and I never heard that either breeding horses or buying carriages from Mr. Holmes was a parsimonious plan. More than half the servants in London wear under livery, and flunkeyism is out of date. When manhood suffrage comes livery will probably cease. I certainly unwittingly first sat down by Mr. Justice Mellor, but he immediately told me the sheriff's place was opposite; but I perfectly recollect that at the spring assize, when one judge only was present (Mr. Justice Steele), four persons were in the carriage, and none sat bodkin, and he was, I believe, quite satisfied with his reception. There was no dignity in my lord judges coming out of a train, but it is no fault of the sheriff. At present I am not at all prepared to receive the significant and impressive lesson, or to believe that my shambling (a low word) equipage had anything to do with the judges walking to church, and I have perfect confidence that I can receive her Majesty's representatives with good manners and in a becoming way, an impertinence with decorum and abuse with the same equanimity I have hitherto felt."

WHOLESALE DUELLING.—A letter from Baden contains the following:—"Last week forty students arrived near the Castle of Durbach, near Offenburgh, from Friburg, accompanied by a surgeon. They were armed with rapiers, and retired into the interior of a forest, where they selected a suitable spot for fighting duels on a large scale, twenty to twenty. They fought for a long time, inflicting wounds on each other in the face and arms. One is said to have his life endangered. What was the origin of this battle? Politics. Twenty were for Austria, and twenty for Prussia."



THE FETE SAN ISIDRO AT MADRID, JULY, 1866.

THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF GERMANY.

At a moment when the chances of war are likely to produce important territorial changes in Germany, it may not be out of place to mention the family ties subsisting between the sovereign houses of that country and those of Russia, Germany, and England:—

The sister of the King of Prussia was married to Czar Nicholas. The present Emperor of Russia, his brothers and sisters, are consequently nephews and nieces to the King of Prussia. The Princess Royal of Prussia is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the sister of the hereditary Princess of Hessen-Darmstadt.

The sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is the present Empress of Russia. Prince Louis, the heir to the Grand Ducal Crown, married the Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria, and sister of the Princess Royal of Prussia.

Victoria, and sister of the Princess Royal of Prussia. The heir to the throne of Electoral Hesse-Cassel, Prince Frederick, had for his first wife a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, and for his second a Princess of Prussia. He receives a pension from Russia, and his children are the issue of his second marriage.

The Grand Duke of Nassau had for his first wife a daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. She died without leaving issue. He married a second time. His sister married Prince Pierre of Oldenburg, who resides at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The Grand Duke of Baden married the daughter of the King of Prussia. One of his sisters is married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, brother of the Czar.

Queen Olga of Wurtemberg is sister of his Royal Highness the Emperor of Russia.

Emperor of Russia.
The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is the son of a sister of the Grand Duchess, a Princess of Holland, is Czar Nicholas, and the Grand Duke of another sister of Nicholas. The sisters likewise the daughter of the King and Prince Charles of the Grand Duke married the King and Prince Charles of Prussia.

A Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, cousin of the reigning Grand Duke, married the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the brother of the late Emperor of Russia. Prince Consort of England, and Prince Alfred is heir to the Duchy.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin is the son of a Duchy.
Princess of Prussia.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz married a sister of the Princess of Prussia.

The family of Oldenburg is of the same origin as that of Russia. A cousin of the Grand Duke, Prince Pierre, received from the Emperor Nicholas the title of "Imperial Highness." He married a princess of Naussen, and one of his daughters married the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia.

The Houses of Hanover and Brunswick are, every one knows, nearly related to the royal family of England. The daughter of the late King Maximilian I of Bavaria was married to the late King of Prussia.

The families, then, that are closely connected with the reigning married to the late King of Prussia.

and Baden.

“ A DUTCH JUSTICE.—An old Canadian farmer, just arrived at the dignity of justice of the peace, had his first marriage case. He dishied it up in this way :—He first said to his man, “ Vell, you wants to be marrit, do you? Vell, you loves dis woman as good as any woman you have ever see?” “ Yes,” answered the man. Then to the woman, “ Vell, do you love this man so better as no man you never see?” The lady hesitated, and he repeated, “ Vell, do you like him so well as to be his wife?” “ Oh, certainly,” she answered with a kind of titter. “ Vell, dat is all any reasonable man can expect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you man and wife.” The man then asked the justice what was to pay. “ Oh, nothing at all, nothing at all; you are welcome to it, if it suits you.”

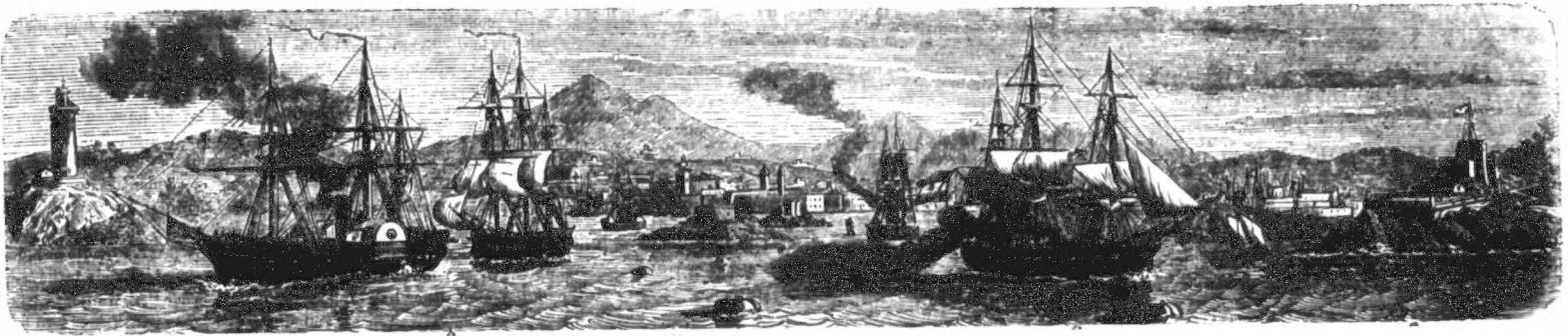
—*Canadian Paper.*

will do you any good."—*Canadian Paper*.

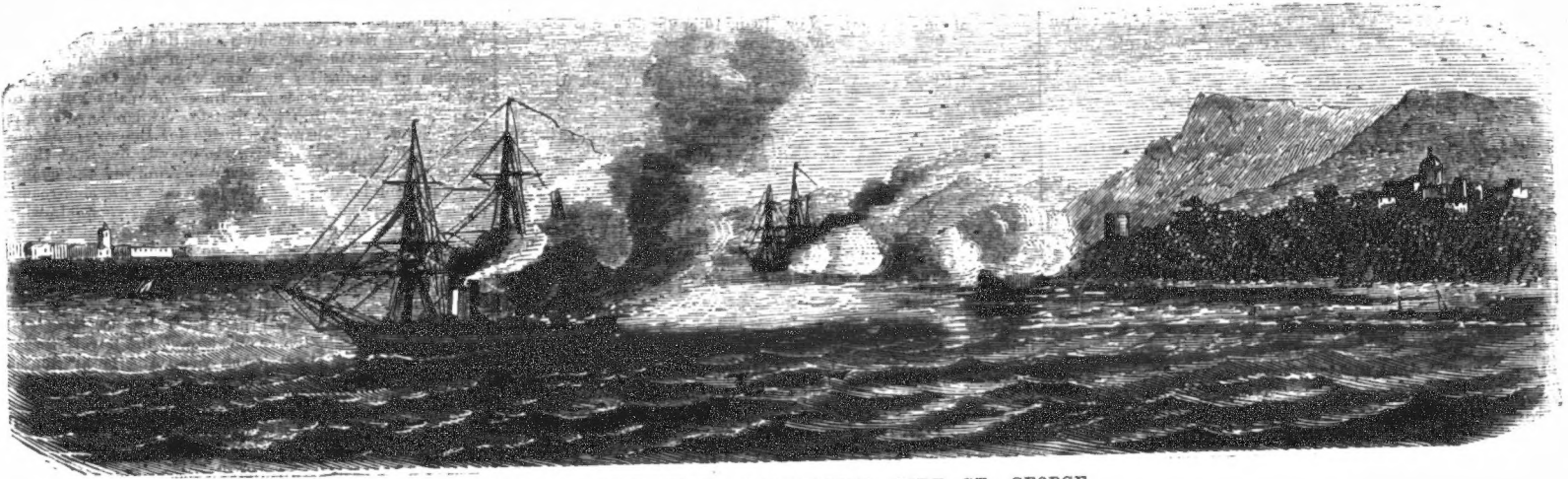
TOURISTS.—A New York paper states that tourists are leaving for Europe at the rate of 6,000 a month.

— THE SAN ISIDRO AT MADRID.

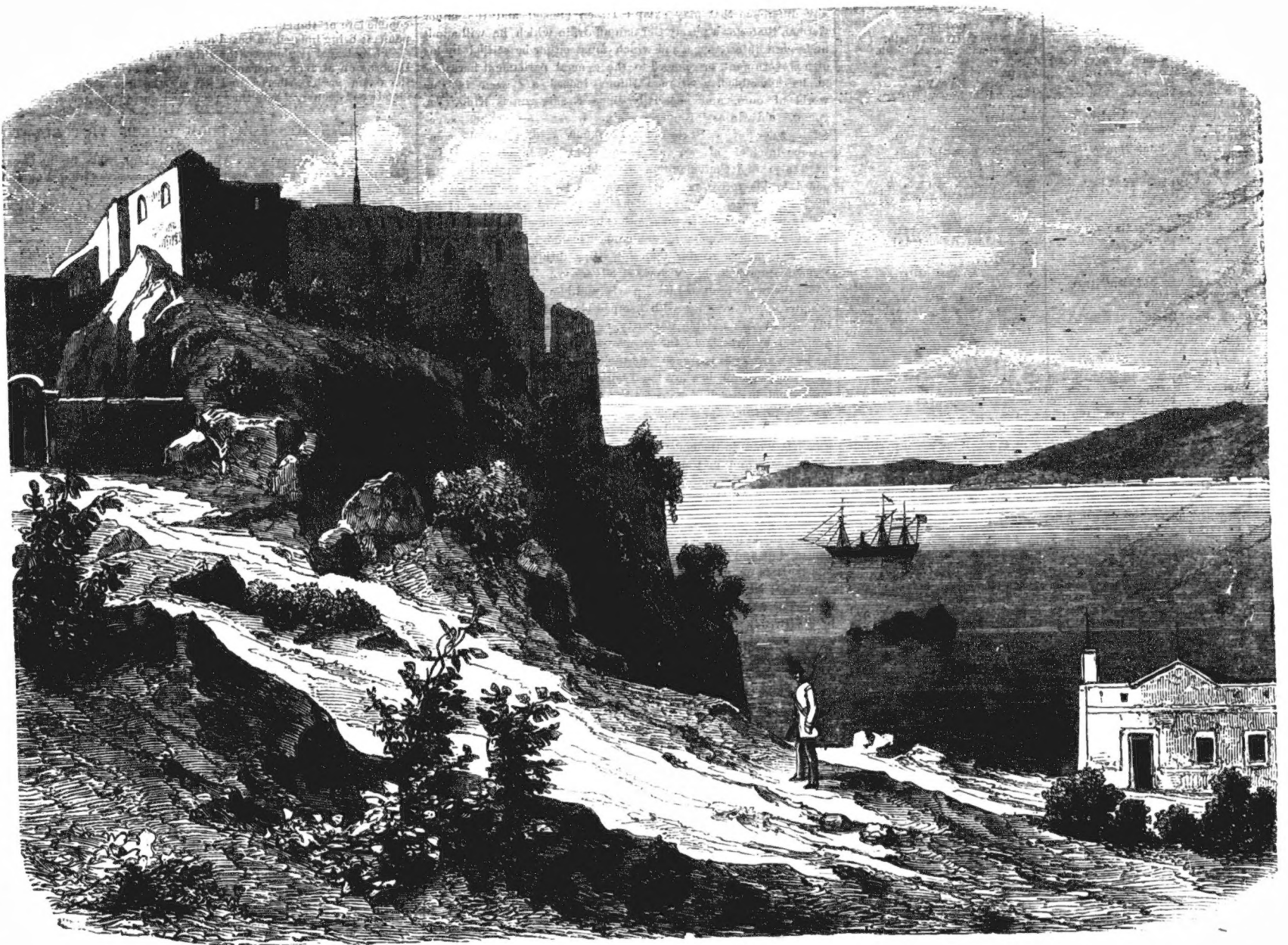
THOSE who have not travelled in Spain—a country whose character and traditions present to the imagination of the artist and poet a field so vast and inexhaustible—can scarcely conceive of spectacle so curious, grotesque, and fantastic as the feast in honour of San Isidro, the patron saint of Madrid. The inhabitants of Madrid and the dwellers in the province, dressed in all the picturesque attire peculiar to the country, assemble in Madrid at the beginning of July, and give themselves up to dancing, wrestling, singing—indeed, almost every imaginable kind of sport—with a zest, an *abandon*, unknown everywhere else. The Spaniards know how to enjoy themselves. They are not hampered by scruples of a prudential, monetary, or conscientious kind, like the English; who, whatever they do, in whatever state of mind they may be, in all their affairs, sacred as well as secular, have always their attention divided between business and something else. They are constantly under restraint. Not so the Spaniards. Into their national sports—many of which, though eagerly sought after by all conscientious English travellers, are by no means of a refining or ennobling character—they enter with heart and soul. They forget everything for the time being save their favourite amusement. It is this wild, tumultuous revelry which Callo! has seemed so admirably in representing in his pictures; and it is the same unconstrained and varied hilarity which M. Prevost has depicted in the sketch of which we here offer to our readers an engraving.



THE EUROPEAN WAR.—THE AUSTRIAN FLEET LEAVING LISSA. (See page 115.)



THE ITALIAN FLEET BOMBARDING FORT ST. GEORGE.



FORT ST. GEORGE PRIOR TO THE BOMBARDMENT.

engraving.

right side by side with his Christian fellow-citizens—but as a Jew has increased, and they have served in every army and dyed with their blood every battle-field, although advancement for them was very restricted; at least, there is no instance in Europe of a Jewish soldier having ever been promoted to a grade beyond that of a colonelcy, and even for those few instances we have to look to France. The President of the Central Consistory of France, M. Cerfbeer, is a colonel in the army. At present the number of Jewish soldiers in the various European armies can hardly be less than 60,000. Of course, no accurate data are available. The estimate can only be approximative, but yet near enough to justify this figure. We base this estimate upon the number of Jews said to serve in the Austrian armies. In the War-office of Vienna their religion of every soldier is on record; a rough calculation of their number, therefore, is possible. And such a calculation has been made. The result is from 25,000 to 30,000. Now, in the Austrian empire there are, in round numbers, a million of Jews. This gives 3,000 soldiers for every 100,000 of the population. Assuming the Jewish population in the belligerent German countries, Prussia included, to be 400,000, and to have furnished to the respective armies a proportionate contingent of soldiers, we shall have a body of 12,000 men, or 42,000 in the armies now fighting under the respective banners of Austria and Prussia. Is it too much to assume that the two million and a half of Jews in Russia, the hundred thousand in France, the sixty thousand in Holland, and the thirty-five thousand in Italy—in all which countries the Jews are liable to the conscription—furnish a contingent of 18,000 men? We have assumed this low figure, because in all those countries, Italy excepted, the armies are on a peace footing, the Austrian army, therefore, being inadmissible.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

CONVICTION OF A SHAM COUNT AT MAIDSTONE ASSIZES.

ASHLEY BERTRAND, alias Ashley Nabokoff, alias Count Sobieski, and who has also gone by several other aliases, was charged with stealing a gold cross, the property of Thomas White. He was also charged with stealing a gold watch, the property of Esther Carpenter; and there was a third indictment against him for stealing property from the Globe Hotel at Chatham.

Mr. Barrow and Mr. F. J. Smith conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, who is a Pole, claimed his right to be tried by a jury partly composed of foreigners, and he also applied to the court to assign him a counsel to defend him. The learned judge observed that it was not usual for the court to assign counsel to prisoners in such cases, but as the prisoner was a foreigner, probably some gentleman at the bar would watch the case on his behalf; and upon this suggestion Mr. Poland consented to do so.

The career of the prisoner appeared to have been a most extraordinary one, and the facts disclosed in the course of the inquiry left no doubt that he was a most accomplished swindler. The first that seemed to have been known of him was in 1863, when he made his appearance at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he succeeded at both places in victimizing hotel keepers and others to a considerable extent, but his proceedings were cut short by a conviction for swindling, and he was sentenced to imprisonment. After this he made his appearance at Tunbridge-wells, where he represented himself as Count Sobieski, a son of the late King of Poland, and that he had been exiled on account of his political opinions by the Russian Government. His appearance was in his favour, being young and tall, and his expression of melancholy and the recital he made of his supposed wrongs and sufferings in the cause of his country procured him a good deal of sympathy. It was his custom to walk on the Parade, and to get the Parade band to play the Polish national anthem, and he would wander about as though absorbed in his melancholy reflections. The consequence of these proceedings was that he ingratiated himself into the confidence of a good many respectable persons, from whom he succeeded in obtaining money and property, and he also appeared to have ingratiated himself very much with several young ladies. He professed to live by money transmitted to him from his Polish estates by his agent in that country, but the result showed that he got his living by swindling and fraud, and after a rather long visit at Tunbridge-wells, he suddenly decamped, having victimised almost every one that came in his way. He then seemed to have made his way to Chatham, where he succeeded in inducing Dr. Lawrence, a medical gentleman of great respectability, to whom he had introduced himself as a Polish exile, to take an interest in him, and this gentleman introduced him to several respectable persons with whom he was acquainted, among whom was Mr. White, a gentleman connected with the military staff at Chatham, and he constantly visited the latter, and was treated by him with great kindness. He took the opportunity upon one of those occasions to steal a gold cross, and this was one of the charges that were now preferred against him. At this time the prisoner was staying at the Globe Hotel, at Chatham, and it appeared that previously to his going to that place he had formed an acquaintance with a female who turned out to be a married woman, who had made an appointment to meet him at Rochester, and they went to the Bull Hotel at that place. It was noticed that he had not brought any luggage, and the prisoner was asked if he had any, and he then sent a porter to the Globe for a portmanteau. The lady left the Bull Hotel on the following day, but the prisoner stayed at the hotel a day or two longer, when he also decamped, and on his portmanteau being examined, it was found to contain nothing but a shirt, a collar, and some other trifling articles, together with some property that had been stolen from the Globe. The lady, it appeared, subsequently paid the hotel bill at the Bull, and a day or two afterwards the prisoner was apprehended by Mr. Everest, the superintendent of the county constabulary. As he was being conveyed to the police station, however, he succeeded in getting away, and was not captured until after a long chase, and he then made a most desperate resistance, and it was found necessary to strap him down to a stretcher before he could be conveyed to the police station. In addition to the two cases of robbery above alluded to, it appeared that the prisoner had gone to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter at Maidstone, and inquired for the minister, and that he afterwards by some means or other succeeded in getting access to the bedroom of Mrs. Carpenter, from whence he stole a gold watch and other articles, value £20.

The jury having returned a verdict of "Guilty," three previous convictions for felony were formally proved against the prisoner, under which he appeared to have been sentenced to different periods of imprisonment and hard labour.

The prisoner was shortly afterwards brought up for judgment, and Baron Channell, addressing him, said that it appeared to him that he was a very dangerous person, and had evidently for a very long period been pursuing a course of crime. He therefore felt it to be his duty, with a view to protect the public from persons of his class, to sentence him to be kept in penal servitude for seven years.

Mr. MORRIS, M.P. for Galway, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

AN EPISODE IN THE WAR.—A letter from Storo, in the Tyrol, narrates a striking incident connected with the capture of the Austrian fort at Ampola:—"A lieutenant of artillery had been sent with a single cannon to open fire against the fortress. The piece had been placed just behind the last angle which covered the most advanced sentinel. Here the piece was charged, and then by means of a rope, it was dragged beyond the protecting angle, and placed in position on the road opposite the fort, at a distance of about 150 paces. Then, entirely unsheltered, under the fire of the carbines, the lieutenant pointed it himself, and the brigadier fired. In this perilous manner thirty-four shots were fired in less than an hour. At the moment that the lieutenant pointed it for the thirty-fifth time, and that the brigadier stood at his terrible post, a cannon, placed on the small advanced work of the fort, vomited forth a deluge of grape. The lieutenant and the brigadier fell, the first struck with instantaneous death, and the second so mutilated that he expired immediately. The names of these brave men, who, with admirable coolness, had engaged in a duty where death was inevitable, will live in the memory of the battalion who witnessed the quiet simplicity of their heroism. The name of the lieutenant, a young man of twenty-five, was Alasio, and that of the brigadier Gardone. In the first burst of emotion the piece was abandoned on the road, but the volunteers, fearing that the besieged might attempt its capture, rushed back to the fatal spot and saved the cannon. But a grenade fell in the midst of them, and placed twenty-five *hors de combat*. I saw several whose wounds were fortunately of a slight character; but an amputation was in one instance necessary on the spot, and several ambulance waggons soon after passed carrying off those who were most gravely injured."

THE FISHING SEASON AT YARMOUTH.

On the same page on which is given the Husum oyster beds, we give an engraving of Yarmouth beach. The harbour of Yarmouth is formed by the river Yare; it has an awkward entrance obstructed by a bar. Great attention, however, appears to be bestowed on remedying this defect, and on the improvement of the port generally. Vessels drawing about twelve feet water, or of about 200 tons' burden, can cross the bar, and proceed up to the town at spring tides. The chief improvements of the harbour were effected by a Dutchman named Johnson, employed for the purpose, who first erected piers at the mouth of the river.

Yarmouth Roads, between the town and a line of outer sand banks, though so much frequented, are by no means free from danger. They are marked by buoys and floating lights. There belonged to the port, in 1849, 333 boats of under fifty tons each, and 345 vessels of above fifty tons each, the aggregate burden of the latter being 37,481 tons.

Yarmouth is the principal seat of the English herring-fishery. The herrings usually make their appearance in the roads about the middle of September, when the fishery begins, and continues till towards the end of November. They are partly cured, and partly sent fresh to the metropolis. The fishery of cod, mackerel, skate, soles, red-mullet, whiting, &c., is also extensively carried on. In 1849 the gross customs' duties received at Yarmouth amounted to £45,555.

Yarmouth has been, for a long time, more or less frequented as a bathing-place, for which, indeed, it is well fitted by its salubrity and its firm, shelving sea-beach. It has, also, a pier, projecting 450 feet into the sea, with public baths, assembly-rooms, a neat theatre, a public library, public gardens, and all the establishments usual at a watering place. To the north and south of the town, facing the sea, are open and level pieces of ground covered with verdure, called the Dunes; and on the most southerly of these there is a beautiful fluted column designed by Wilkins, erected in 1817 in honour of Nelson: it is 144 feet in height, and is surmounted by a statue of Britannia. On other parts of the Dunes are various batteries, the barracks, a fine edifice, formerly a naval hospital, built in 1809, at an expense of £120,000; a new work-house, erected in 1839, at an expense of £8,000; numerous wind-mills, a racecourse, &c. On other sides, the environs of Yarmouth have no particular beauty; but the country is well cultivated, and the markets of the town are well supplied. Within a few miles, on the Suffolk side, are extensive remains of the Roman station *Gariannonum*, so called from its situation at the mouth of the *Gariensis* or Yare; and within a similar distance, on the Norfolk side, are the ruins of Caister Castle, formerly a sumptuous mansion erected by Sir J. Fastolf soon after the battle of Agincourt.

The first charter of incorporation possessed by Yarmouth appears to have been granted by John in 1298; but the governing charter previously to the late Acts was that granted by Queen Anne, in 1702. Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into six wards, and is governed by a mayor, eleven other aldermen, and thirty-six councillors.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At Cambridge Assizes was tried a case Hemington v. Briggs. This was an action for breach of promise to marry.

Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Metcalf were the counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Keane, Q.C., for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff, as stated by the learned counsel, and as supported by the evidence, was as follows:—The plaintiff, a young woman at the age of twenty-seven, was a person respectably connected, the daughter of a farmer living at Over, in this county, the defendant, who was the minister of an Independent Chapel at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, being a widower of the age of fifty-five, with a family of four children. Some time at the beginning of this year Miss Hemington (the plaintiff) having to pay a visit at Chatteris, remained there long enough to form an acquaintance with the defendant, whose chapel she used to attend. This acquaintance in process of time ripened into an attachment, until at length it resulted in a formal engagement, and after the departure of Miss Hemington from Chatteris to Over, a correspondence of the warmest kind, in which vows of devoted love and deep affection were mixed up with prayers to God and sentiments of ardent piety and religion. The defendant, shortly after the engagement, announced his approaching marriage to his friends; the day and place for which were fixed, and all preparations made by the young lady, when in the month of March the defendant began to cool in his attachment, "the fire of love," as Miss Hemington's learned counsel poetically phrased it, "having blazed out," and first in his correspondence he began to deprecate haste, and urge the advantages of delay on account of the lady's youth, and for the sake of his children. Then he made a direct proposal of postponement, and at last he wrote a letter that had better have come from a lawyer, said Mr. O'Malley, than a Christian minister, stating that his feelings had undergone a change, and that it was better to break off the engagement. Proof was given that his salary as minister was 100*l.* a year, and a large array of letters written by both parties was put in, in some of which he poured out his feelings with a warmth of love and piety truly edifying. In one he said, "Mrs. Feast was anxious for me to go to her house to have a game at snap, but I had no heart for it whatever, you had taken it away with you. I came alone home, and felt I need your presence to make me happy. Your sweet parting kiss I hope is but the pledge of our life's happiness." In another, "Oh, my dearest Nancy, how I love! Oh, how sweet the moments I spent with you at Over! You are mine, are you not? Oh, how sweet my slumbers under your kind roof! May peace, and purity and love be ours night and day. I feel too happy to kneel down by your side and pray to God our heavenly Father. Oh, how happy the moments to me as we knelt down night and morning!"

Mr. Keane having addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, After his lordship's summing up, The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 130*l.*

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, has gained a greater reputation in America during the last fifteen years than any remedy of the kind ever known; it is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child and gives it rest; it softens the gums and allays all pain or irritation; it regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, or dysentery, and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. It is highly recommended by medical men, and is sold by all medicine dealers at 1*s.* 1*d.* per bottle. Full directions on the bottles. —[Advertisement.]

PAINFUL TEETH, OR DISEASED STOMACH, EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—No Chloroform, and perfectly safe.—Mr. DAY (many years with Mr. Eschell, Dental Surgeon, of a tinagrove-street, W.), guarantees perfect freedom from pain in this or any other Dental operation. Exquisitely Enamelled Artificial Teeth at 5*s.* each, and the best 10*s.* each, unsurpassed for comfort, appearance, and durability. Made and fitted in a few hours when required. Consultations free.—291, REGENT-STREET (three doors from the Polytechnic). —[Advertisement.]

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

In Kensington Gardens may be seen the handsomest trees and the most insignificant palace in England. The trees are magnificent fellows, with trunks as big round as water-butts, and branches so tall that a crow perched on them looks no larger than a wren. But the poor palace, in its British uniform of red brick, slashed with white stone "dressings," has the pompous, melancholy look about it of a court favourite out of luck, as though it were mourning in sullen pride its desertion by royalty. The much-to-be-pitied building began its architectural existence as the comfortable mansion of Sir Heneage Finch, a Speaker of the House of Commons. It had the satisfaction of seeing one of its owners raised to the peerage as Earl of Nottingham. Subsequently it had the high honour conferred upon it of being promoted by William III to the dignity of palace, and many a bouncing prince and clubby princess has it had the glory of sheltering within its vermilion walls. Now, alas! it has sunk down to the degraded position of almshouses for destitute nobility, where some of the best blood in the land are enabled, by gratuitous lodging, lighting, and firing, to drag out a pinched existence on a couple of thousands a-year.

One hundred and fifty years ago there were no fashionable promenades in Kensington Gardens. How society got on without them seems marvellous to us of 1866. The beautiful gravel walks, shaded by arching trees, where ladies and gentlemen who lunch at four indulge in an hour's stroll to enable them to make a hearty dinner at eight, were nothing more than common grass land, very excellent and proper for sheep and cows, but quite unfitted for the enjoyment of the higher orders of animal creation.

Shortly after his accession to the throne, William III purchased from Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, his house and grounds at Kensington. We are told by Evelyn that even after the alterations the building had a patched appearance; "but with the gardens, however, it is a very neat villa, having to it the park, and a straight new way through this park." The king, who was of a contented disposition, was delighted with his little property of twenty-six acres. He called in the gardeners, and soon had the grounds laid out in long, narrow, gravel walks, with neat box edgings, like frills on each side of them; he had the square and round beds of tulips fitted into the open space as exactly as compasses and rules could do it, and caused the hedges to be clipped as square as stone work, and the yew trees to be sculptured into pyramids and globes. It was in this Dutch garden that he and Peter the Great, who was then in England studying shipbuilding, used to walk round and round, the one to cool his head after taking too much Hollands, the other to prepare himself for a fresh bumper of brandy with pepper in it.

During the reign of Queen Anne, thirty more acres were taken from Hyde-park, and added to Kensington Gardens. Her majesty was so determined to surround the palace with shrubs and flowers, that she set one hundred men to work, making flower-beds, and arranging "a noble collection of foreign plants," and "fine neat green," as Bow Jack called them. She also built "a stately green-house," and filled up some of the gravel-pits, turning, as Addison wrote in the "Spectator," "an unsightly hollow" into "an uncommon and agreeable scene; for on one side of the walk you see this hollow basin, with its several little plantations, lying so conveniently under the eye of the beholder; on the other side of it there appears a seeming mound, made up of trees, one higher than another, as they approach the centre?"

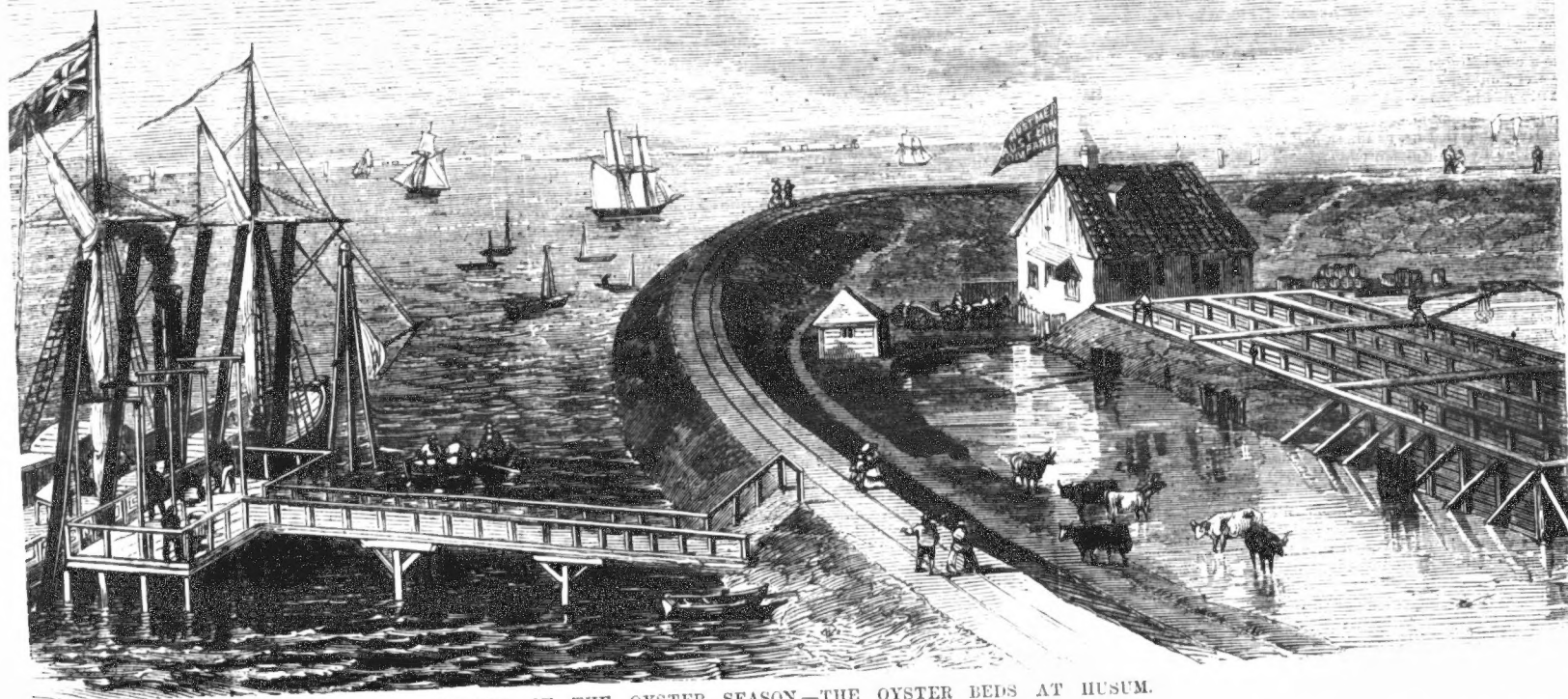
These gravel-pits, which have now entirely disappeared, formerly extended the whole length of the gardens on the Bayswater and Notting-hill sides.

Caroline, queen of George II, was fond of large gardens, and did not like to be cramped up in a little spot of some sixty acres, so she ordered another slice to be taken from Hyde-park, and added three hundred acres to the Kensington grounds. In this reign the Serpentine was made, by digging a canal along the line of ponds in Hyde-park, and throwing them into one. The excavation was four hundred yards in length and forty feet deep; and, with the soil dug out, a mound was raised and planted with evergreens, and on the summit was erected a small temple, made to turn at pleasure, to afford shelter from the wind.

Since the death of George II, Kensington Gardens and Hyde-park have undergone no changes of consequence beyond those produced by cultivation. The artificial mound has been levelled, the turn-about temple cleared away and shot somewhere else as rubbish, and a new bridge, with a dry waterfall, erected at one end of the Serpentine. George III never lived in the palace. George IV preferred building for himself gingerbread pavilions or chaste stucco residences, to taking up his abode in the old mansion at Kensington. So he placed the palace at the disposal of his royal brothers; and, whilst the Duke of Sussex used it as his town residence, the Duke of York made it his home. It was in this old palace that Queen Victoria was born.

Our engraving on page 121 represents the promenade. Whilst the band plays, some of the beauties fan themselves with their lace-edged handkerchiefs, snaking out the perfume with each movement. Others seem busy with the thoughts the music calls up, and stare vacantly before them; a few, with their admirers beside them, or leaning over the backs of their chairs, listen to whispers that are being addressed to them, too oppressed by the heat to make long answers, but occasionally—perhaps to show the brilliant teeth that for a moment form an edging to the lips—rewarding with a faint smile the "anxious endeavours to please" of their wonderfully got-up beaux.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.—1. The Queen's eldest son, the Prince of Wales, is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter; and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena. 2. That the Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of the Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and the Queen's brother-in-law, holds command in the King of Prussia's army, now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the kings of England; and, lastly, Prince Teck, lately married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.



OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.—THE OYSTER BEDS AT HUSUM.

OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.

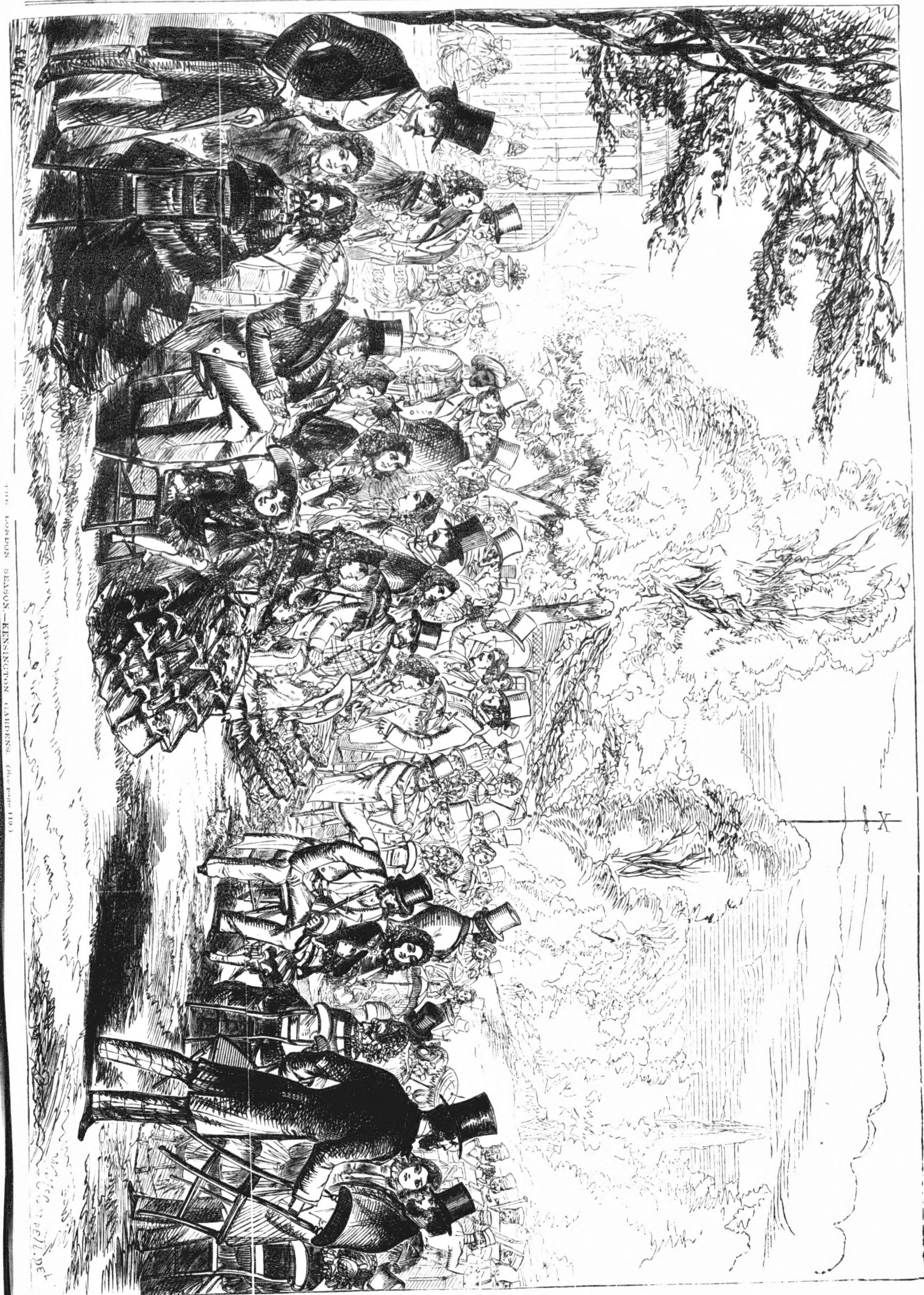
At the mouth of the Thames, in the numerous rivers and their tributaries, as the Medway, Roach, Crouch, &c., are oyster beds covering many thousands of acres which are rented by numerous companies and wealthy men; we may term them "sea-farms." Burnham natives have long had a well-deserved popularity for their superior flavour. It is a clean and picturesque town on the River Roach, in Essex. Paglesham, near by, is likewise celebrated for the extent of its oyster-beds of a superior description. The "spat," or fecundating sperm, is stored in large pits, and sold as "native brood," which is afterwards laid in that portion of the different beds appropriated to the privileged oysters. The young

"natives" remain here for three years, occasionally fished up, and when grown together, separated and replanted. Of late years, our Continental neighbours have purchased immense quantities of spat of our high-reputed natives for transplantation abroad; among other places, at Husum in Denmark, the subject of our illustration. The basin here was originally intended for a man-of-war harbour by Christian VIII. The idea was finally abandoned, and the Husum Oyster Company got permission to make use of the enclosed space, more than a mile in length, and half a mile in width, for their purposes. Screened by a large wall from the north, the basins jet their water from it by a double flood-gate, which is opened at high tide, to let the fresh water from the sea

into the inner basin, each basin having two sluices to let out the used water. The oysters, transported to the place in thirty-six hours from their native banks by steamer, are put in the divisions, and thrown, after the water has been let out into the next division, so that alternately at each flood one outer division to the right or left is left empty, upon which fresh water let in gives them fresh nourishment. These beds generally contain from 9,000 to 10,000 bushels of oysters, each containing 1,600, in all 100 millions of oysters. Being fat, white, and tender, they are eagerly sought for over all the north of Germany. They are removed from their beds to Berlin with great rapidity. At two o'clock they are in their beds, at four the next morning in Berlin.



THE FISHING SEASON AT YARMOUTH. (See page 119.)



THE LONDON SEASON.—KENSINGTON GARDENS. (See page 119.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN.—The season of the Royal Italian Opera at this establishment was brought to a close on Saturday evening with the second representation of Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." Mr. Gye began his season of 1866 by introducing a new contralto. Mdlle. Lustrani played the sorceress, Ulrica, in "Un Ballo in Maschera," on Tuesday, April the 3rd. "Il Trovatore" was the next opera given, Mdlle. Morensi being the Azucena of the evening. The first impression of the season was made by Mdlle. Orgeri, who on the Saturday following the opening night, appeared as Violetta in "La Traviata." Signor Paccelli, a light tenor, performed Alfredo. Thus there were four new vocalists in three nights. Mdlle. de Edelsberg and Signor Mario subsequently played Fides and John of Leyden in "Le Prophete," and Mdlle. Orgeri confirmed her first success by performing Lucia, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," Signor Paccelli being the Egard. The principal event of the season was the debut and triumph of Madame Maria Vilda, who became a favourite from the very first night she played Norma. In Madame Vilda's case the extraordinary quality of her voice, and her perfect singing, have more than compensated for an unavoidable lack of histrionic force. Madame Vilda has since appeared as Lucrezia Borgia, and Leonora. Among the "old favourites," the graceful Mdlle. Pauline Lucca must be mentioned, in connexion with Selika, in Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo." All musical judges are glad to admit the value of Mdlle. Lemmens-Sherrington (whose portrait we this week give) in the company here. Adolina Patti, the prime favourite of the subscribers, reappeared as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and anything more perfect than her rendering of the part cannot be imagined. "Les Huguenots," with Mdlle. Lucca as Valentine, and "Don Giovanni," with M. Faure as the Don, followed in due course. Signor Nicolini came before an English audience as Edgardo, and he must be classed among the failures of the operatic term. Signor Ronconi, that great actor, played Dulcamara, in "L'Elisir d'Amore," among other characters, and in "Crispino e la Comare" bore the greatest share of responsibility. Mdlle. Patti, on the 26th of June, added Caterina, in "L'Etoile du Nord," to her list of characters, and in this opera the gorgeous and elaborate mise-en-scene, so admirably ordered by Mr. Augustus Harris, has excited universal admiration. The band of the Royal Italian Opera has throughout the season worthily upheld its ancient fame, and Mr. Costa's value in his important office has been felt and recognised in every representation. Mr. Alfred Mellon's concerts will commence here on Monday evening next.

ST. JAMES'S.—This theatre closed for the season on Friday, the 27th, when "The Stoops to Conquer" and "The Jealous Wife" were performed. Miss Herbert, with her usual grace, addressed the audience as follows:—"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to say I have a great objection to long faces, although at one period I certainly drew them, when 'Lady Audley's Secret' was divulged, and, like the philosophers of old, findly believe that smiles and tears are a portion of life's happiness; therefore have sought the Comic Muse, and am now persuaded that I was right, by the unprecedented success bestowed upon us by you, my patrons. I have shown that you have been more than pleased; at any rate, I have most substantial reason for my banker's belief so—something unprecedented in the annals of the St. James's, the saint not being propitious to former efforts. Knowing I am among friends who will not abuse my confidence, I beg to say that we have had a very excellent season. This, of course, raises our spirits, and I am, consequently, sanguine for the future. I trust I have proved to you that I act upon principle—that is, of doing everything as well as the present condition of the stage will allow. Of our actors, I firmly believe that your old favourites have increased in favour; and that new talent has been developed and obtained by a London manager. I can only liken my theatre to a ship. Is she seaworthy, or are we worthy of going to sea? I will not urge the question; you have already proved it, and I have only to render you my thanks for your kind patronage through two seasons, which I feel assured will prove an earnest for the third. You will find, as the sailors say, I have been looking out ahead for an entertainment worthy of the patrons of this theatre, who, I trust, will again rally round me. In the name of myself and company, who have so well supported me, I bid you farewell until September next." Continued applause followed the fair lady's delivery of the above address.

OLYMPIC.—On Saturday evening there was a grand extra night here for the benefit of Mr. E. L. Knapp. The bill was a voluminous one. The pieces chosen were "All that Glitters is not Gold," "Mr. and Mrs. White," and "Deaf as a Post." Very many members of the Olympic company assisted Mr. E. L. Knapp, and, by the kind permission of Mrs. Swanborough, a contingent was furnished from the Strand Theatre. Mrs. Mauders, Mr. R. Thorne, and Mr. David James were generously spared from the Strand. Mr. Atkins not only gave his amusing version of Toby Twinkle in the first piece, but for the time being undertook the office of stage manager. Mr. Belford rendered most valuable aid as Sir Arthur Lassell; and the three Blunders—Jasper, Stephen, and Frederick—were performed by Messrs. Maclean, G. Vincent, and H. Vincent. Mrs. Mauders was the Lady Leatherbridge, Miss E. Webster the Lady Valeria Westendleigh, and Miss Maria Simpson played Martha Gibbs. The audience neglected no opportunity of showing their appreciation of the talent placed before them. A concert followed, and a great feature of this part of the programme was the appearance of Miss Rebecca Isaacs. She gave "When we went a-gleaning," and, being encored, sang the old Scotch ballad, "Annie Laurie." Miss Goodall likewise contributed to this musical interlude. She was encored in "Cherry Ripe." Mr. Bartlesman sang "Largo al factotum," and Mr. Dawson an alto song. "Mr. and Mrs. White" was admirably acted. Miss Maria Simpson played the widow. Miss E. Farren appeared for Mrs. White, and Mrs. Henry Farren for Kitty Clover. The male characters had efficient representations in Mr. Maclean as Major Pepper, Mr. Soutar as Frank Brown, and Mr. David James as Peter White. In the last piece "Deaf as a Post," the cast was as follows:—Mr. A. Thorne, Tristram Sappy; Mr. A. Vivian, Mr. Walter; Mr. Belford, Captain Templeton; Crupper and Gallop, Messrs. Cooper and Franks. The names of Miss Schavey, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Mauders, and Miss E. Farren appeared respectively or Sophy Walton, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Plumply, and Sally Magge.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Another ballad concert was given here on Saturday. The programme was well selected. Miss Louisa Pyno gave the Irish melodies, "Sing sweet harp," "Believe me if all those endearing young charms," and "Cherry Ripe," with

much point and spirit. Miss Edmonds sang "Deep in a Forest Dell," and "Come, live with me and be my love," very sweetly. Mr. Sims Reeves gave "Under the Greenwood Tree," and "Scots, who hae wi' Wallace bled!" The great tenor was in a capital voice, and sang the Scotch ballad with great power, calling forth a rapturous encore. "On Richmond-hill there lives a lass," was never more sweetly sung than it was by Mr. Samlley, and the power and breadth of his delivery of "Down among the Dead Men" quite electrified the company, who redemanded it most vociferously. Arabella Goddard's rendering of Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," followed in answer to an encore by "The Last Rose of Summer." Praise must be accorded to Mr. Levy for his "Auld Robin Gray" on the cornet. The concert was a great success, there being nearly 9,000 visitors present. Specimens of the Atlantic cable were on view, and the centre transept was decorated with flags in honour of the completion of the telegraphic communication.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, "The Yachting Cruise" and "The Wedding Breakfast," are enjoying a long run of unbroken success. The season, however, is coming rapidly to a close, and little time is left to those who have not yet enjoyed the incomparable humour of the above pieces.

THE MUSICAL PRODIGY, "BLIND TOM."—On Saturday evening last, by permission of Arthur Sketchley, Esq., the guardians of "Blind Tom" gave the first of seven concerts to be held "prior to the close of the London season," at the Egyptian Hall. Poor "Blind Tom" is indeed a prodigy. He is about eighteen years of age, totally blind from his birth, and born and brought up in slavery, until the close of the civil war in the United States gave him his freedom. He is half idiotic; and this fact is manifest from the shape of his head and his manner altogether. The room was crowded in every part by a very fashionable audience, amongst whom were a great number of the élite of the musical profession, who greeted the marvellous pianoforte recitals of this inspired negro boy with reiterated bursts of applause. After "Tom" had played several classical and most difficult subjects, his manipulation of the piano being very perfect and very brilliant, Mr. Howard, Tom's guardian, requested any lady or gentleman present to come upon the stage and play any piece which Tom could not have heard before. Two ladies successively responded to the call by playing two brilliant themes. Tom listened with that idiotic smile so peculiar to him, and immediately taking the seat at the piano as the ladies vacated it, he repeated note for note the elaborate compositions he had just heard; and on the ladies being asked whether they were satisfied, the answer was "Wonderful!" Deafening applause greeted "poor Tom." He afterwards played at the same time an air in a different key and different time. At the request of Mr. Howard a professional gentleman sat down to the piano, the object being to make as much noise and confusion as possible, in the midst of which gentlemen present called upon Tom to sing B flat, &c.; no noise distracted him, and on being tested it was found the note called for was rigidly correct. The next move was a gentleman sitting down to the key-board, and with each hand striking three notes in utter discord. Tom failed only in calling out one of the notes in one case. To test his taste for another school of music a gentleman present requested Tom to play Beethoven's Symphony (pathetic), which he did with singular correctness, and immediately played passages from Sebastian Bach's fugues. Tom has a good baritone voice. We have thus attempted to point out some of the extraordinary feats of this poor, half-demented lad, who has been giving similar concerts during the past week.

MR. ROBERT ROXBURY, after a long and painful illness, died on Wednesday evening, July the 25th. He was the son of the well-known actor and manager, Mr. William Roxbury Beverley, and the brother of Mr. William Beverley, the eminent scenic artist. After having been recognised as a versatile and able actor in the country, Mr. Roxbury came to London, and appeared at the St. James's Theatre in 1839, when Mr. Hooper became the lessee. From this period he was always in request in the metropolis; and at the Lyceum, and more recently at Drury Lane Theatre, he was constantly before the public. At this latter establishment he had been for the last eleven years the stage manager, a post for which he was eminently qualified by his knowledge and experience of theatrical matters. Mr. Robert Roxbury was esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his death will create a feeling of universal regret among the members of the profession with whom he had been for so many years closely associated.

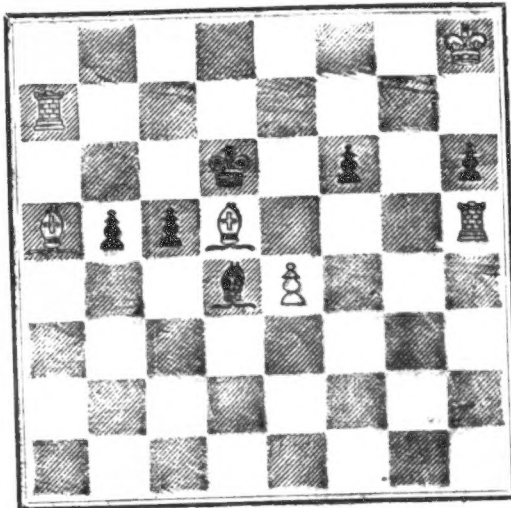
NEW THEATRE, GREENWICH.—Mr. W. Sidney is about to enter upon the management of this theatre. He has secured the services of Mr. W. J. Hurlstone as his acting-manager, a post he so well sustained during the management of Mr. Sefton Parry.

MILITARY STRATEGISTS IN PETTICOATS.

A PARIS letter has the following:—"The war has kept in Paris a number of the fashionable world, who, at the present season of the year, ought to be imbibing salubrious mineral waters, indulging in pretty eccentric toilettes, and, in fact, representing Paris many hundred miles away from this capital. But the Court is still at St. Cloud, the ministers are all at home, diplomacy was never more busy, and many of the hotels which are usually shut in July remain open to receive the visits of the fashionable world. This has produced a singular effect in the vein of thought of the female mind. Instead of ladies discussing yellow boots for the seaside, the mode of hat which is best suited for ocean's rude breeze, and the peculiar jacket and skirt which would look pretty at the promenades of Baden-Baden or Homburg, Trouville, Dieppe, &c., they are vigorously discussing military tactics. You go into a drawing-room and find two or three large maps stuck on the walls. A group of half a dozen ladies present to you a variety of prodigiously elaborated chignons, fearfully and wonderfully made. You see nothing of their faces, for they are all intent on finding out the names of the places occupied by Austrians, Prussians, or Italians, and sticking pins, surmounted by little flags, on those spots where the telegraph tells us the combatants are assembled. You may ask them questions on ordinary events, but the backs of the heads, with their vast netted bosses, show no signs of your presence. The female mind is dominated by Mars, and the most lively debates take place by the respective partisans of Austria and Prussia. The war has penetrated our salons. The whole tide of conversation has taken a new turn, and the female commanders-in-chief and generals of division are moving about 400,000 or 500,000 men with as much facility and confidence as they employed only a few years ago in disposing of the leaden soldiery of the toy-box. It is in vain you can get them to discourse on any of those ordinary society subjects which make female conversation so fascinating and attractive. It is no pleasant change when you ask a gentle loving creature if she is going to Trouville this year, to be answered by 'Where are Cialdini's first and second army corps?'"

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 375.—By T. SMITH, Esq.
White.



Black.

White to move, and mate in five moves.

Game played between Messrs. Geake and Rainger.

- | White. | Black. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Mr. Rainger. | Mr. Geake. |
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. Kt to K B 3 | 2. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3. B to Q B 4 | 3. B to Q B 4 |
| 4. P to Q B 3 | 4. P to Q 3 |
| 5. P to Q 4 | 5. P takes P |
| 6. P takes P | 6. B to Q Kt 3 |
| 7. B to K 3 | 7. Kt to K B 3 |
| 8. Q Kt to Q 2 | 8. Castles |
| 9. B to Q 3 (a) | 9. B to Kt 5 |
| 10. Q to Q B 2 | 10. P to K R 3 (b) |
| 11. P to K B 3 | 11. B takes Kt |
| 12. Kt takes B | 12. Kt to Q Kt 5 |
| 13. Q to Q 2 | 13. B to Q R 4 (c) |
| 14. Castles (K R) | 14. P to Q B 4 |
| 15. Q to K 2 | 15. Kt takes B |
| 16. Q takes Kt | 16. Kt to Q 2 |
| 17. K to R square | 17. Q to K square |
| 18. Q R to Q square | 18. B to Q Kt 3 |
| 19. Q to Q Kt 3 | 19. Q to Q Kt 3 |
| 20. Q R to K square | 20. P takes P |
| 21. B takes P | 21. B takes B |
| 22. Kt takes B | 22. Kt to Q B 4 |
| 23. Q to Q B 2 | 23. Q to Q 2 |
| 24. Kt to K B 5 | 24. P to K B 3 |
| 25. Q R to Q square | 25. Q to K 3 |
| 26. P to K B 3 (d) | 26. P to Kt 3 |
| 27. Q to K B 2 | 27. K R to B 2 |
| 28. Q to K Kt 3 | 28. R takes R |
| 29. R takes P | 29. R takes R |
| 30. Kt takes R | 30. R to Q 2 |
| 31. Kt to B 5 | 31. Q takes R P |
| 32. R to B 2 | 32. R to K 8 (ch) |
| 33. Kt to R 2 | 33. Kt to K 3 |
| 34. K to K 7 | 34. P to Kt 4 |
| 35. Q to Kt 8 | 35. R to Q square |
| 36. Q to Kt 7 | 36. Kt to Kt 2 |
| 37. Kt to B 5 | 37. Q to Kt square |
| 38. R to Q B 2 | 38. R to Q Kt square |
| 39. Q takes R P | 39. R to Q R square |
| 40. Q to K 7 | 40. R to K square |
| 41. Q takes P | 41. Kt takes Kt |
| 42. Q takes Kt (ch) | 42. K to R square |
| 43. Q to B 6 (ch) | 43. Q interposes |
| 44. R to B 6 | |

- (a) We should have preferred 9. P to K R 3, or 9. Castles.
(b) It would have been better to play Kt to Q Kt 5, with the object of getting rid of the formidable B.
(c) This is purposeless. He ought to have taken off the Bishop at once.
(d) Well conceived. With the object of bringing round the Queen to the K side.

R. S.—In compliance with the promise contained in our previous Number, we now furnish you with the solution of Problem No. 338, which is as follows:—

- | White. | Black. |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. R to K 6 | 1. B to K B 5 |
| 2. K to K square | 2. B to Q B 2 |
| 3. R to B 6 (ch) | 3. K to Kt 5 |
| 4. B to K 6 (a) | 4. B to Q B 4 (ch) |
| 5. K moves | 5. K to K B 5 |
| 6. R to K 8 | 6. B to Q Kt 5 |
| 7. R to K 6 | 7. K to B 6 |
| 8. B to K 6 (ch) | 8. K to K 5 |
| 9. R to K 6 (ch) | 9. K to B 5, and wins; |
- for if R checks at B 6, K to K 4; and, if K to K 8, K to B 6, &c.

APPRENTICED TO THE BEGGING PROFESSION.—On Saturday, at the Manchester Police-court, Mary McDonald was brought up on a charge of begging. The prisoner, who is an aged woman and partially blind, and who is well known to the police, was taken into custody on Saturday morning. She had a little girl about ten years of age by the hand, and was seen to accost and receive alms of a gentleman in the street. In reply to Mr. Fowler, the prisoner said that the girl was not her child, but a neighbour's; and the little girl said that she had been going about with the prisoner for nearly two years, and that her mother had hired her out at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week. The prisoner, who on two or three occasions previously had been in custody for a similar offence, was remanded till Monday. The girl was discharged, and her mother, who is in work and earning 8s. a week, directed to attend the court in company with her child.—*Manchester Courier.*

Cab and Police.

POLICE COURTS. WESTMINSTER.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.—Mary Ann P'rongar, a woman about 25 years of age, of dirty and discreditable appearance, was charged before Mr. Arnold under the following circumstances:—At eleven o'clock on Saturday night the defendant went to different public-houses in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, and solicited alms, stating that she had six children in the greatest distress, the youngest of whom, described as one of twins, was in her arms. Mr. Frank Hartley, of 9, White Lion-street, Chelsea, who with others had kindly relieved her, saw her shortly afterwards shaking her infant by the lower part of the body, in the middle of the street. He went up, and was horror-stricken at the emaciated condition of the infant, which was motionless and apparently lifeless. Defendant was subsequently locked up, and the child conveyed to the workhouse, where it remains in a very lamentable condition. This evidence was corroborated. Remanded.

A PAUPER'S INDEPENDENCE.—Joseph Terry, an able-bodied man, was charged with the following misconduct in St. Luke's Workhouse, Chelsea:—George Blandford, the porter at the workhouse, said that at half-past five the previous evening a load of wood came to the workhouse, which had to be brought in. The defendant was, amongst other paupers, sitting in the yard, and he asked him to assist in bringing the wood in, when he refused, and said he would see witness—before he would help. Mr. Arnold: Did he assign any reason for his refusal? Witness: He said he did not come there to work. He could work outside. Mr. Arnold: Had you authority to set defendant and others to work? Witness: I had from the master. Defendant: Every time I goes in there he's always a bully-ragging of me. Mr. Arnold: He asked you to work. Defendant: I did not go in there to work. If I'm to work I'll work outside. I told him I did not get my living in the workhouse, and if I was expected to do anything I should discharge myself. Mr. Arnold: If you are maintained by the workhouse you are bound to work. According to your notion you are to be there in idleness. Defendant: I do not see why I should work there. Mr. Arnold: Has this man been here before? Gaoler: Two or three times. Mr. Arnold: I shall commit him for fourteen days to hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A £20 FINE FOR AN ASSAULT.—Wm. Johnson, gentleman, of No. 29, Arlington-street, Islington, was charged before Mr. Knox with assaulting Margaret Taylor, of 107, Winchester-street, Fimlico. The complainant, who had a bad black eye (after being discharged for being drunk and incapable), said: I went to supper at Clarke's, near Leicester-square, shortly before one this morning, and a lady coming out struck me, and the defendant then struck me. Mr. Knox: You have a black eye—is that the effect of the defendant's blow? Complainant: It is, sir. Mr. Knox: Had you any quarrel with either the female or the defendant? Complainant: None at all, sir. They are both strangers to me. Defendant: I deny striking her altogether. Henry Hill, a clerk, residing at 36, Old Compton-street: I saw the complainant and another female fighting, and afterwards the defendant struck the complainant three times. Mr. Knox: Was the defendant sober? Witness: I do not think he was. I should not think a sober man would do such a thing. The defendant afterwards tried to get away in the cab, but I had him brought back. The defendant: She knocked my hat off. Mr. Knox: But you don't mean to say that that was sufficient provocation to strike the complainant three times? Dickenson, 165 C: On being told by the last witness that the defendant was trying to get away, I stopped the cab, and the complainant, who had a fearful black eye, gave the defendant in charge for assaulting her, and I took him into custody. Mr. Knox: Was the defendant drunk or sober? Constable: Drunk. The defendant: She took my hat off and trod on it, and assaulted the female with me, without any cause. Mr. Knox: What are you? The defendant: A gentleman. Mr. Knox: I do not wish by my decision to do that which may ruin you for life, although your conduct has been brutal. Be the complainant what she may, she is entitled to protection. I will not send you to prison under the Common Assault Act, but I will deal with you under the Aggravated Assaults' Act, under which the penalty runs to £20, and I will give you the option of either paying that sum, or going to prison for a month with hard labour.

THE "PRINCE OF PEACE" IN TROUBLE.—Two cabmen brought a foreigner, wearing a Garibaldian shirt and a high hat with a band of roses, up for refusing to pay their fares. The defendant, it appeared, had hired the cabs, and had run up a fare of 18s. with one, and about 12s. with the other. As the cabmen could not get any money, they drove the defendant to this court. The defendant said he would pay as soon as he became ruler. Mr. Knox asked the defendant his name and occupation. The defendant said: My name is Urbach, Prince of Peace, Dictator of Europe, fellow-worker with Louis Napoleon, and worker for liberty and reform all over the globe. I am a Bavarian by birth. As some doubt was thrown on the sanity of the defendant, Mr. Knox remanded him for a few days. The defendant, when in the gaoler's room, loudly lamented his incarceration, saying he should now be unable to take an active part in the reform agitation now going on.

MARYLEBONE.

KEEP A WATCH UPON YOUR WATCH.—Alfred Gilchrist, aged 37, who described himself as a watch and clock maker, was brought up in the custody of Sergeant Isaacson, 2 D, on a warrant, charged with illegally pawning a number of watches. Mr. John Laws, New Church-street, chemist, said he entrusted his gold watch, valued at twenty guineas, to the prisoner to repair, but had not had it returned. A pawnbroker produced it now, and said he lent five guineas on it to the prisoner. George Taylor, a tradesman, proved letting prisoner have his gold watch to repair. It had not been returned. In reply to the solicitor, witness said the prisoner did not send him the duplicate. The watch was produced by a pawnbroker's assistant. John Stephen proved a similar case with regard to his silver watch, which was also produced by a pawnbroker. An elderly lady named Lucy Baker also proved a similar case. In the last two cases the prisoner, after pawning the watches, sent the duplicates to the owners. Sergeant Isaacson, 2 D, deposed to apprehending the prisoner at Bridgwater, he having decamped and deserted his wife. These were only a few of many cases against the prisoner. One party he had had a watch from told him he could not appear, and said it was partly through his own fault, for he ought to have kept a watch upon his own watch. Prisoner, through his solicitor, said he would plead "Guilty" to illegal pawning. Mr. Mansfield declined to take the plea, and committed him for trial.

WORSHIP STREET.

SWELLMORSEWOMEN AT WORK.—Esther Puddicombe, aged 23, and well dressed, was charged by Mr. Superintendent Kent, of the Great Eastern Railway, with being concerned with another woman not in custody in attempting to pick pockets at the Bishopsgate Terminus. Mr. Kent was passing from the street to the departure platform that morning, just before the Norfolk train started, when he saw the prisoner hastening out with such rapidity that he suspected something wrong, and stopped her. She told him to let her go, but he would not, and the next minute a lady came up and charged her, and he took her back to the platform. She said she was a respectable married woman, residing in Crown-street, Soho. He had her locked up, and made inquiries at the address she had given, but she was not known there, and she gave no other address. Mrs. Priscilla Reeve, of Clarendon-street, Somers-town, said she was going by that train to Wymondham, in Norfolk, and was standing with two parcels on her arms waiting for her nephew to bring her a ticket for her luggage, when two well-dressed women rushed rudely up against her from behind and pushed her into a corner with such force as to hurt her. On recovering, she found the prisoner on her right side, and immediately both felt and saw her hand in her dress pocket. The prisoner quickly drew her hand out, and the witness accused her of an attempted robbery, on which the prisoner moved quickly away towards an archway entrance, and the woman who was with her sharply told the witness that it was all nonsense, and that she might just as reasonably say that her hand had been in her pocket. On seeing her determined to follow the prisoner the other woman tried to prevent her by grasping tight hold of her shawl, but she pulled herself away from her, called out for the prisoner to be stopped, and the other woman then turned round and disappeared. The witness added that she had not lost anything, as she had taken the precaution to put her purse into an under-pocket. Mr. B. J. Abbott, for the prisoner, was instructed that if her hand really did get into the lady's pocket it was by pure accident, while endeavouring to save herself from falling in passing her. Mr. Kent and Bendall, the gaoler, both said they believed the prisoner had been before in custody for an offence at one of the other railway stations, and Mr. Ellison was about to remand her when it was stated that Mrs. Reeve would not be in town for a considerable time, and could not again attend. Mr. Abbott therefore advised the prisoner to plead "Guilty," which she did, and Mr. Ellison sentenced her to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. A well-dressed man, who had been seen in the body of the court in evident communication with the prisoner, suddenly went out, and it then appeared he had been endeavouring to tamper with and threaten the prosecutrix to induce her not to appear. Mr. Ellison ordered the man to be secured and brought back, but Mr. Kent returned without him, and said he had escaped.

THAMES.

TAKING TOO MUCH FOR THE CHOLERA.—Henry George Marsh, aged 26, and described as a coachman, was brought before Mr. Partridge, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, his horse, and a pair of horses, in the Whitechapel-road. James Braybrook, a police-constable, 38 H, stated that on Sunday evening his attention was called to a mob collected about a hearse and two horses opposite Whitechapel Church. The prisoner was on the ground, very drunk, and had just fallen off the box of the hearse and was calling out "Cholera, cholera!" He took the prisoner into custody, and sent the hearse and horses to the greenyard. The prisoner had been to the Tower Hamlets Cemetery with a funeral, and got drunk. Mr. Partridge: Drank at a funeral? Witness: Yes, sir; he could not drive his horses steadily, and nearly ran over several persons. The prisoner: I had been to a regular cholera job. Mr. Partridge: What do you mean. The prisoner explained that he had driven his horses, to which the hearse was attached, with the body of a man who died of cholera, and a large quantity of brandy was given to him. He was also told to suck plenty of camphor, and did so. The brandy made him drunk, and the camphor made him sick. Mr. Partridge: This is highly disgraceful. Go away. The prisoner immediately left the dock.

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—William Busby, aged 28, who was described as a labourer, with no home, was brought before Mr. Partridge, charged with assaulting Mr. Richard Norden, of the "New Globe," in the Mile-end-road. The complainant said the prisoner and some companions were in his house on Saturday night. The prisoner called for a pot of beer, and after he had drunk a pint of it complained of the quality of the beverage and made a great disturbance. He returned the money and requested the prisoner to leave the house. Mr. Partridge: What, after the prisoner had drunk half the beer? Mr. Norden: Yes, sir; his conduct was so bad that I wished to get rid of him at any price. I had no sooner laid down the money than he threw the quart pot at my head. It fortunately missed me, and struck the back of the bar. The measure was flattened. The quart pot was then produced. It was split and flattened. Mr. Partridge said the complainant had very truly stated that if the pot had struck him as intended it would have killed him. The prisoner had been guilty of a most disgraceful outrage without the shadow of provocation. He fined the prisoner 20s., and in default of payment fourteen days' imprisonment.

SOUTHWARK.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Philip Cave, a singular-looking middle-aged man, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Woolrych, for final examination, charged with making a desperate attempt to destroy himself on the South-Eastern Railway, near the Spa-road Station, by throwing himself upon the line just as a train was coming up. At the imminent risk of his life the station-master followed and rescued him. The prisoner said it was all owing to his wife. She was in a good position, and knew he was seeking a situation, and she not only kept him without food or money but she had left him. He assured his worship that if he let him go he would never make such another attempt on his life. He had a situation to go to, and would not depend on his wife again. Mr. Woolrych told him he could not trust him, as he had not only attempted his own life, but jeopardised that of the station-master. He must find two sureties in 30s. each to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for six months. Not being provided with the requisite sureties, the prisoner was removed to Horse-monger-lane Gaol.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—James Jackson, alias Patchley, a convicted thief, was brought up for final examination, charged with stealing a parcel containing valuable books from Samuel Zapton, near the Blackfriars Railway Station. It appeared that the prosecutor was a traveller in the employ of Messrs. Virtue, booksellers,

City-road, and on Saturday night, the 21st inst., he was proceeding along the Blackfriars-road, towards the Metropolitan Railway Station, and when near one of the railway arches some one came behind him and snatched the parcel from him. He turned round immediately and saw the prisoner and another fellow running from him. It was rather dark, and he could not see which of them had the parcel, but one of them threw it away. Witness continued the pursuit, and a short time afterwards he saw the prisoner in custody, and the parcel of books was brought to him by a lad who picked them up. The police corroborated, and previous convictions were proved. The magistrate committed him for trial.

WANDSWORTH.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A FATHER.—John Crump, labourer, was brought before Mr. Dayman, charged with wilfully neglecting his two young children under circumstances of a very disgraceful nature. Inspector Usher, of the V division, stated that between twelve and one o'clock on the previous night he was on duty at the station when he received information which induced him to go to Hill's-yard, Frogmore, Wandsworth, where, on looking through a broken window of an empty house, he saw something lying underneath. The door was locked, and he had to use force to open it. On entering the house he found two young children, aged four and nine years, lying under the window, covered over with with some rags, and in a shocking state of filth. The prisoner soon afterwards returned home in a state of intoxication, and said the children belonged to him. Witness sent the children to the workhouse, and charged the prisoner with neglecting them. The inspector added that it would take a week or a fortnight to cleanse the children, as they would have to pass through the infirmary and have their heads shaved. The prisoner denied neglecting his children, and said that one had been suffering from an abscess in the head, and that he attended to it himself. He also denied returning home drunk. Inspector Usher said he was drunk, and was smoking a short pipe. Mr. Dayman told the prisoner he had put himself in a perilous position, for if he were to be sent for trial he would be sentenced to a long imprisonment, which he would most richly deserve. If he went about drinking he must neglect his children, and as for attending to them he did not believe him. The prisoner said he could not be a drunkard when he attended to his work. Mr. Dayman said his conduct had been disgraceful, and he had not the feelings of a father. Inspector Usher further stated that the neighbours had complained to the relieving-officer, who advised them to go to the police. He never saw children in a more neglected state. Mr. Dayman remanded the prisoner for a week to consider whether he should send him for trial or not. The prisoner, who appeared not to have neglected himself, was then removed to the cells.

PELTING THE POLICE.—Alfred King, 25, of no home and occupation, and Daniel Bryant, 15, a fishmonger, were brought before Mr. Ingham charged with exciting a mob to rescue a prisoner, and with throwing missiles at two police-constables while in the execution of their duty. Police-constable Lloyd, 78 V, said that late on Saturday night he had a person in custody for an assault. While taking him along the High-street of Wandsworth to the station he was followed by a mob of about 100 persons, some of whom threatened to throw him over the parapet of the Wandbridge if he did not release the man. He was pelted with stones, one striking him severely on the back. The prisoner was rescued from his custody, and he twice re-apprehended him. He did not see who threw the stones. Police-constable Moore, 212 V, said he saw the last witness followed by the mob, who cried out, "Let him go; let the old man go." The prisoner King called out, "Here goes for another Hyde-park riot; come on all together." He went into the gutter, picked up some stones, which he threw at the constable (Lloyd), and struck him on the helmet. The witness spoke to him, told him he was acting very ill, and that he had better go away. Just before they came to the station the witness saw King pick up a large piece of a brick, which he threw at Lloyd, striking him on the shoulder, and causing him to stagger. Witness also saw the other prisoner pick up two stones, and throw them at Lloyd, one striking him on the shoulder, and the other on his helmet. The witness followed up to the station, and the prisoners were taken into custody. The witness further said he had some stones thrown at him. There was quite a shower of stones thrown by the mob. The prisoner King said the witness was speaking falsely. He never stooped to pick up a brick. He went, like a great many more, to see what was the matter. The stones thrown by Bryant were about the size of eggs. In answer to the charge, King said he was innocent. The other prisoner gave a similar answer. Inspector Usher informed the magistrate that there was quite a riot outside the station. Mr. Ingham committed King to prison for two months, with hard labour, for a general assault, and the other prisoner for twenty-one days, with hard labour. Bryant said he had friends who would pay a fine. Mr. Ingham said there would be no fines for cases of that kind. Edwin Horricks, an engineer, was charged with interfering with Police-constable Bamford, of the W division, who had his wife in custody for an assault. Mr. Ingham said that lawless attacks on the police were becoming too common, and as far as he was concerned he was determined to put them down. He refused to inflict a fine, but committed the prisoner for seven days.

HIGHGATE.

AN INCORRIGIBLE.—Selina Salter, the young woman whose remarkable career at various police-courts has attracted public attention, she having been some thirty times and more before the City authorities, was charged, before Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Miles, with outrageous conduct at the West London Union Workhouse, Upper Holloway. The prisoner had been an inmate of the union for some time, and Mr. Phillips, the master, described her extraordinary conduct. She upset the whole establishment, and proceeded on Sunday night to such outrageous behaviour that he was compelled to give her into custody, and she was taken to the Highgate station about nine o'clock. Mr. Inspector O'Loughlin described her extraordinary conduct at the station, which continued the whole night. She pretended that she had a bad arm. She was compelled to be handcuffed and strapped down, but she managed to get her hands loose, and had kept up an incessant noise. Some unmarried policemen lodged in the station, and so fearful was the disturbance that they had got up and walked outside all night. Mr. Inspector O'Loughlin gave some account of her career at the police-courts and the metropolitan prisons. She had been sent to prison for seven days for similar conduct from this court. She was a terror to all, and nothing could be done with her. The magistrates said she had before had seven days, and now she would have fourteen, and if she did not alter her conduct she would be severely dealt with. The defendant declared that the union was a "beastly place." She was removed to the cell, and then resumed her noise, which continued until a vehicle was procured, and she was taken to the City Prison at Holloway.



COUNTRY SKETCHES.—HORNSEY CHURCH.

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—HORNSEY CHURCH.

Such is the rapidity with which buildings have been run up in the vicinity of London, that the pretty village of Hornsey can scarcely be called the country, more particularly as the Great Northern and Metropolitan Railways place it almost within a quarter of an hour's ride of the City.

The name of this place has undergone a very material change. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century public records call it Haringee, or Haringhee, or Haringey. About Queen Elizabeth's time, it was usually called Harnsey, or, "as some will have it," says Norden, "Hornsey." If anything is to be gathered relating to its etymology, it must be sought for in its more ancient appellation. Har-inge, the meadow of hares, does not seem to be very wide of its original orthography.

Hornsey parish is situated on the New River, about five and a half miles north-west of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is one of the most healthy and picturesque retreats in the environs of the metropolis. The area of the parish, which includes a great part of Highgate and Finchley Common, comprises 2,960 acres, which are studded with handsome, compact, and most comfortable-looking residences, for the more successful London tradesmen and "City men," who can here, away from the din and bustle of the great centre of industry, throw off the cares of business, and abandon themselves to the genial influences of earth and sky in all their

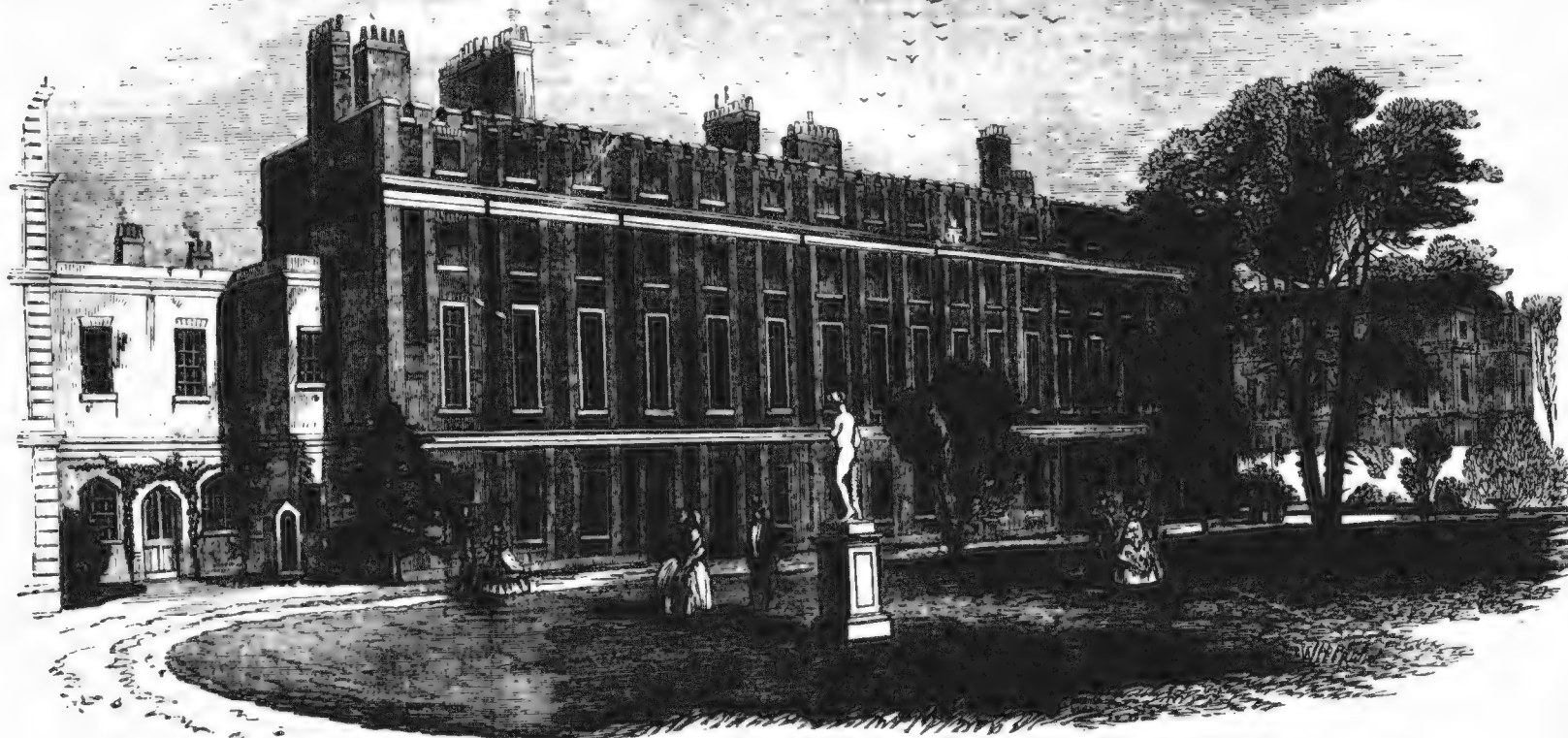
invigorating tendencies. What with the clear sky overhead, the green fields under their feet, the handsome trees that surround their dwellings, the New River close by, winding its way to "shake the earthly fire" and cleanse the bodies of the tens of thousands who are doomed to drag out a wearisome existence in this great metropolis,—what with all these advantages, combined with the great variety of scene presented to the eye by the undulating character of the neighbourhood, and the fine outlooks and prospects commanded by the loftier eminences, there seems nothing wanting to ensure health of body and vigour of soul, requisites indispensable to the efficient discharge of all the duties of life. To such of our readers as desire a delightful stroll with a bosom companion, let them find their way by the Great Northern Railway to Hornsey Station. On the road to the left hand, which leads to Muswell Hill, and at a short distance from the station, they will find Hornsey Church, with its quiet-looking churchyard, most pleasantly situated. Here, as in all similar places, the "meditation among the tombs" will vary according to the character and learning of the visitors. Here is the burial-place of the celebrated Rogers family. On the north side of the tomb, and facing the road, we read the following inscription:—"In this vault lie the remains of Henry Rogers—died December 25th, 1832, aged 58; also of Sarah Rogers, of Regent's Park, sister of the above—died June 29th, 1855; also of Samuel Rogers, author of 'The Pleasures of Memory,' brother of the above-named Henry and Sarah Rogers,

born at Newington-green, July 30th, 1763—died at St. James's-place, Westminster, December 18th, 1855."

Hornsey Church, with the exception of its ivy-covered tower, was nearly rebuilt and enlarged in 1833.

FALL OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Rotonde suspension bridge at Nantes, France, gave way, while a herd of forty bullocks was passing over. The cattle had been divided into two portions, of which the first with two men got safely across; but the second lot, with a drover named Tertois, were precipitated into the water. The man lost his life, not from drowning, but from the animals falling on him. Several of these latter also perished. The bridge was very old.

A GALLANT SENTINEL.—A story is told of a Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple of Troppau, and left behind there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges, announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was re-occupied by the Prussians, and he was relieved, and, we trust, rewarded.



TOWN SKETCHES.—GARDEN VIEW OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE. (See page 126.)

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON.

THERE are few English vocalists who possess more exquisite feeling, coupled with a pure and brilliant soprano voice, than Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, whose portrait this week embellishes our pages.

This gifted artiste was born at Preston, in Lancashire, and early showed a natural taste for music, of great promise. Her first engagements were at the principal provincial concerts, and the success which attended her efforts in the cultivation of her sweet voice, and the attention which she paid to her musical studies, soon brought her more prominently before the public. Indeed, scarcely any of the nobility's concerts could be said to be complete without this talented lady's name appearing in the programme.

Having been so successful in the nobility's concert-rooms, it may readily be imagined that she was preparing herself for a higher sphere in the "divine art." This was soon offered her, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington made her first appearance in operatic character as the original Maid Marion, in Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," which was produced for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860, then under the auspices of Mr. E. T. Smith.

There was some doubt in the musical world as to the prudence of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington in selecting, or being induced to undertake, such an important part for her *debut* on the stage. The fineness of her voice was beyond question; but something more than this was required of a *prima donna*, and that was the necessary stage qualifications. All doubts, however, were soon removed. She was never in better voice. It was audible, distinct, rich in quality, and sweetly modulated. But the great marvel was her acting. The most finished actress could not have been more at ease, and gone through the stage business more correctly. And, let it be remembered, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington had no copy to guide her: she had to create a part, and this she accomplished to perfection. We cannot omit to add here, that she was well



MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON.

supported by Mr. Sims Reeves, as Robin Hood, and Mr. Santley, as the Sheriff. In the first dust with Mr. Sims Reeves, "When lovers are parted," the audience, even at that early stage of the opera, was in the utmost state of enthusiasm. And well it might be. Two truly English vocalists, like Mr. Sims Reeves and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, are rarely to be found. We doubt if Mario, in his palmiest days, could have equalled Sims Reeves on that night; and with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, also in her best voice, and acting, with her whole heart and soul thrown into the successful issue of the character, no wonder that Macfarren's opera, which is replete with intrinsic gems, should have realized so great a success as it did; and truthful was the expression of the *Times*, in alluding to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, "that she had aroused one morning to find herself famous."

In the rendering of Handel's music, Madame Sherrington has also achieved signal success. One of the criticisms on her performances states that "since the retirement of Madame Novello no modern vocalist has ever exhibited so much refined feeling, coupled with beauty of tone and finish of style, as Madame Sherrington; and this is the more remarkable, as a very considerable portion of her vocal studies must have been devoted to the acquirement of that fluency and perfectness of vocalization in which she is scarcely, if at all, equalled by any other living artiste."

The next important character which Madame Lemmens-Sherrington undertook was that of Marguerite, in Gounod's opera of "Faust," at Her Majesty's Theatre. She has recently sustained the same character at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and the rendering of the principal songs has been scarcely surpassed.

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington's voice is, perhaps, the purest soprano upon the English stage. She is now in the zenith of her popularity, and we trust it may be long ere we lose such a brilliant ornament, either to the stage, or the London and provincial musical festivals.

Literature.

MARRIED, NOT MATED.

THE Taliaferros live well at the West-end, in the neighbourhood of Eaton-square, in a handsome brown-stone house. Mr. Taliaferro has an excellent income, on which they live in considerable style, but which they spend to the last cent; consequently, when Mr. Taliaferro dies, there are no expectations.

There are two sons, Clement and Jack Taliaferro. Clement has a natural fancy for mechanics, Jack for painting; but the Taliaferros are of an old stock, and family pride scouted both of these tastes, as low and unworthy of a Taliaferro. Consequently, the young men are to marry their fortunes. Clement is already *fiance* to Miss Snowden, who is a proverb for wealth and ugliness; Jack commands the example, but has more wild oats yet to sow.

There remains one child, Marian, a very lovely girl, who has likewise to marry. Being most sensibly and practically educated by her mother, a woman of the world, Marian long ago decided to marry sensibly—that is, she was quite determined that her future husband should have wit, good looks, and be lovable; but she was also equally determined that he should be what is termed a "good match." Unfortunately for all this wisdom, Marian, last summer, involved herself, at the Pleasance House, in one idle flirtation with a clever, handsome, young *litterateur*, one George Erskine; and the young fools, letting their hearts run away with their heads, actually got engaged. That is the betrothal-ring glittering now, in the dull morning light, as Marian uneasily turns it about on her finger. Her mother, Mrs. Taliaferro, is watching her. Mrs. Taliaferro has never opposed Marian's betrothal, only she has a way of referring to it, not altogether pleasant.

"You have spotted that wrapper already, May. Really, child, you must try to be more economical. While you are with us it is all very well; but, really, you should have the habit of carrying when it will be so necessary for you. Remember, dear, you are to be the wife of a man who can't afford you one such dress as that in five years."

"I wonder if Manon has finished my opera-cloak," said Marian, with perfect indifference.

"There is another thing. You are so fond of amusements. However, I suppose Mr. Erskine can, as a writer, always procure tickets, only you could hardly afford a carriage or go in full dress."

"Hang it! stop that," quoth Jack, pitching his book from him

across the room. "I suppose that is what you women call diplomacy. Why don't you come out on the square? Talk to May like a sensible girl. I would. See here, May; you know well enough what mother means, and she is right, too, though I don't like the way she takes of coming at it. Erskine is a good fellow. I don't blame you for being sweet on him, but then the notion of your marrying him is simply ridiculous. Why, what under heaven can you do? Do you know how the wife of George Erskine will have to live? Like Barbara Frothingham, who ran away with young Howitzer. She was a splendid girl—a regular stunner! If she had only had a fortune I would have made her Mrs. Jack Taliaferro! The way she used to sail into a room! I can see her yet! Well, she ran away, as I said, and they are living in lodgings on a third floor. I met her the other morning, or rather I saw her. She had on a shabby hat, and a calico dress, and looked like a neat servant-maid. She had, too, a basket on her arm, and she was poking her finger under a chicken's wing, to see if it was tender. Faugh! that lovely taper finger that I have kissed. Don't be a fool, May! Marry Alfred Hayward. To be sure, he is something of a stick, and can't chaff and laugh with the same grace as George Erskine; but he's a gentlemanly fellow, and can give you diamonds, a carriage, and the position to which you are entitled as Marian Taliaferro. It is worth thinking about."

With that, Jack flung out of the room. The strongest point he had made was about Barbara Frothingham. For her life, Marian couldn't think of George without picturing herself poking her finger under a chicken's wing. Mrs. Taliaferro was much too wise a woman to disturb the impression by any additional remarks, and withdrew; and as an evil genius would have it, Helen Pina came in.

"I have news for you," was her salutation. "You will not be annoyed, as you have been with Mr. Hayward. They say he is quite *aux petits soins* in another quarter."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, he is raving now about a Miss Belle Maxwell. She is a lovely creature, and so stylish. It is even whispered that they are already *fiance*; and that it will be a most splendid affair. Certainly, he is the *parti* of the year; but it must be quite a relief to you since you have tied yourself up to George, and can't have him. It must be so melancholy to have an impossible person for ever dangling about one."

Tied herself up to George; to poke her fingers under chicken-wings. Marian couldn't rid herself of the absurd idea. She sat there, still turning the betrothal ring about on her finger. They already looked on her as quite out of the way—disposed of, in fact. Helen Pina talked to her about the triumphs of other belles, as if she were already an antique, or forgotten quite. And Jack

too—who ever knew Jack to interfere before? He thought her a fool, and yet he liked George—she knew that. It was very wrong in George any way. He knew better, if she did not.

The ring slipped from her finger and fell on the carpet. It gave back no sound, and hidden under a fold of the heavy curtain, Marian could not catch its sparkle. The footman was at the door. "Mr." Hayward was below. Marian's colour rose. "I will let them see that Miss Maxwell is not so sure of him yet; I can find the ring when I come back."

Mr. Hayward had never seen her so gracious. He had been a fool, and yet he liked George—she knew that. It was very wrong in George any way. He knew better, if she did not. He wished Miss Marian to drive with him in the park. "Miss Marian" assented graciously. She sang a little for Mr. Hayward, and urged him to stay for lunch, and he stayed; and then she had to dress, and then it was time to drive; and there had been no spare moments in which to look for the missing ring.

"Fanny will find it," thought Marian, coolly, as they drove away.

She had not been off fifteen minutes when George came; just escaped from Fleet-street. Mrs. Taliaferro told him where Marian was, and urged him to wait for her.

"No, he would go and find her."

Precisely what Mrs. Taliaferro wished; so she dissuaded him with all her power, and he grew proportionately obstinate.

Marian, chatting coquettishly, conscious of looking very pretty, and of being enviously regarded by Helen Pina and Belle Maxwell, felt suddenly the fixed gaze of a pair of dark blue eyes, and glancing up, received a low and somewhat ironical bow from George Erskine. Some one else bowed also, and laughed. That was Jack. The two young men had met accidentally, and catching sight of the carriage, followed it. Marian's heart stood still, but the girl's ready hypocrisy did not fail her. She arched her brows and nodded at George half coolly, half coquettishly, kissed her fingers to Jack, and went on looking up into Mr. Hayward's eyes, and then down, and away entirely, as she had been doing.

"Well, some women have got impudence," said Jack. "I knew she would do this sooner or later, but I never thought she would be quite so cool about it."

"What do you mean?" asked George, getting white.

"That she is giving you the mitten and Mr. Hayward her hand," answered Jack, recklessly. "Now, what is the use of looking like that? You are a sensible fellow, or used to be. Marian likes you—'loves you' she calls it, and she would go as far in the romance and pudding-making line as any other girl, I suppose; but the thing is impossible. Why, George, you might as well marry—a wax-doll—I was going to say Queen Victoria; but I do believe her Majesty could use her hands if need required, and I know May couldn't. What do you suppose she does or can

American Paper.
Two SHILLING PAPER-GOLD PENCIL CASE, 21 inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. **PARKER**, 1. Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 3s. taken off every 20s. and 1s. 6d. off every 1s. a purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price-list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street. —[Advertisement.]

BURNT OUT.—An American paper declares that some seventy children have been born on Munjoy-hill, Portland, Maine, since the fire.

The state rooms were enlarged on the accession of George III, whose marriage was celebrated here September 6, 1761. George IV was born here August 12, 1762; and shortly afterwards the Queen's bed was removed to the great drawing-room, and company were admitted to see the infant prince on drawing-room days. The court was held here during the reign of George III, though his domestic residence was at Buckingham House. St. James's was refitted on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, April 8, 1795, in the Chapel Royal. On January 21, 1809, the east wing of the palace, including their majesties' private apartments and those of the Duke of Cambridge, was destroyed by fire, and has not been rebuilt. In 1814 the state apartments were fitted up for the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, when also Marshal Blücher was an inmate of the palace. In 1822 a magnificent banquetting-hall was added to the state-rooms. In January 1827 the remains of the Duke of York lay in state in the palace. William IV and Queen Adelaide resided here; but since the accession of her present Majesty, St. James's has only been used for levees and drawing-rooms.

GREAT REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

ON Monday night probably the most numerous and imposing demonstration of popular feeling that was ever exhibited under a single roof took place in the Agricultural Hall. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, but long before that time some thousands of persons had assembled in the body of the hall, whilst greater numbers were congregated outside. As the hour of eight approached the spaces left vacant in the hall began to fill rapidly from the ample reservoirs of population who preferred to remain outside and wait in the open air to see the various processions with their bands of music coming up, rather than secure a good position inside by an early entry. The platform for the speakers was erected on the north side of the building. To the left of it, on each side of the great organ, the gallery was occupied by a dense mass of persons, amongst whom were several ladies; and thence all round the hall, facing the platform, on the western extremity of the building and behind the speakers, the other portions of the gallery were filled by persons who were anxious to secure what they considered favourable positions. Even some few daring spirits were bold enough to find amongst the iron supports of the roof what they deemed good acoustic situations, over and high above the spot from which the speakers were to address the meeting. Some twenty minutes before the proceedings commenced the head of the procession, which came on with banners flying and bands playing, was seen through the open doors in the Liverpool-road, and when the leading flag showed itself within the portals, loud hurrahs and enthusiastic cheers were raised. At this time the people within the hall were, to the eye of the spectator, sufficiently dense, and it was at one time a question of doubt whether the resources of the hall, vast as they were, would have been able to accommodate the accession which now poured in from the doors on the western side. But, like the affluents of some spacious lake, the successive streams of human beings moved forwards through the mass inside till at length they blended, and became one solid, compact, and homogeneous substance. At this moment the prospect from the platform was truly wonderful. Tens of thousands of stalwart men, evidently belonging to the working class, packed in front of the platform, the galleries all round the building so filled as to leave no spaces vacant, the bands playing popular and patriotic music, and the banners arranged in the distance presented a spectacle such as could scarcely be equalled in any other part of the world. The open doors on the Liverpool-road side added to the demonstration, for through them could be seen the thousands who were unable to find admission inside. As a demonstration of political sentiment nothing could surpass the meeting of Monday night. It was vast in its proportion, orderly in its conduct, unanimous in its sentiment, and resolute in its determination. It would be inaccurate to say that the meeting was or could be deliberative. The voice of the most powerful speaker could not be heard beyond a very limited distance, and the resolutions agreed to were probably not heard by one in a hundred of those present. But no one who was present can deny the fact that the something like 25,000 persons who were congregated in the Agricultural Hall were resolute and determined, and actuated by a common sentiment in favour of that reform about which they are said to be careless, and for which they are said to be unfit. The banners were inscribed with various mottoes; such as "Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot," "Gladstone and Reform," "The Clerkenwell Branch of the Reform League," with a very well executed medallion bust of Mr. Bright. Amongst those present were Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Mason Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, &c.

The appearance of Mr. Beales, the chairman, accompanied by Mr. Mill, M.P., Mr. Taylor, M.P., and other members of the Reform League, was the signal for enthusiastic and long-continued cheers.

Resolutions in favour of reform were passed amidst much enthusiasm.

Notwithstanding the various reports spread about the meeting in Victoria-park would be prohibited by the Government, the committee who had arranged for the meeting, a body of working men entirely unconnected with the Reform League, in the absence of any official announcement to that effect from the Home-office, persevered in their arrangements, and the meeting was held on Monday evening, and was attended by from 10,000 to 12,000 people. It took place near the orchestra where the Sunday band plays, and was presided over by Mr. Baxter Langley, who opened the proceedings shortly after seven o'clock. He was followed by Messrs. Davis, Preece, Buffham, and other working men, and resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to oppose any and every Government who will not deal honestly and in a compre-

hensive manner with reform, and condemning the conduct of the Government in respect to the Hyde-park meeting, and the brutality of a portion of the police. The meeting, which was one of the most orderly character, was brought to a close between eight and nine o'clock, and by the latter hour the park was entirely cleared without the slightest disorder or damage having taken place. There were no police beyond the constables ordinarily on duty.

THE sudden outbreak of cholera in Whitechapel is bringing the resources of the London Hospital to the severest test. The officers of the establishment are painfully conscious of the degree to which their ordinary means are inadequate to meet the visitation, and especially do they feel the want of more ample supplies in money and brandy. Another shortcoming is the attendance; for, while there should be an immediate increase to the number of nurses, two of those important helpmates have already been carried off by the disease.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND CHOLERA.—A fatal occurrence took place a few days ago at Woolwich. A man, named Daniel O'Leary, employed by Messrs. Kirk, the contractors, was engaged at the proof butt in the Royal Arsenal; perceiving among the stores there a white bottle containing some light coloured liquid, he applied it to his nose to ascertain the nature of its contents, and, exclaiming "Whisky," drank off a portion of it. He was instantly seized with great pain, and his body became suffused with a dark blue tinge. His companions lost no time in conveying him to the surgery of Mr. Allinson, medical officer to the local Board of Health, whose impression, amid the imperfect evidence given by the men, was that it was a case of cholera, and he administered the usual remedies for that disease. The men, fearful of injury to themselves, had foolishly cast away the remainder of the contents. The bottle on being handed over to the chymical department of the Arsenal was recognised as having contained about half-an-ounce of nitro-glycerine used in experimental shell firing. It had been negligently left at the butt after an experiment a few days previously. The unfortunate man only survived a few hours.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The news brought by this mail, we regret to have to write, is not of a more cheering character than that brought by the last. The famine in Orissa, the distress prevailing more or less throughout Bengal, and the suspension of the Agra Bank, are blows which can be mitigated only by the lapse of time. Of the famine the *Hurkaru* says that it has even begun to make its appearance in the streets of Calcutta—"whither crowds of starving wretches have fled, from the pestilence and famine in the Mofassil to the want and penury of the city. These poor people are fed by several of the wealthiest of the native firms, Messrs. Hadjee Zachariah Mahomed and Co. taking a prominent part in the movement. We hear also of Hindoo gentlemen like Babo Heeralal Seal, who regularly every morning distribute rice to the hungry crowds who throng the grounds of their country houses at Belgachia and Chitpore. But who shall describe the frightful condition of the refugees? 'Hundreds of men,' says a Bengali circular, headed 'Give one pice monthly,'—'Hundreds of men are daily coming down to Calcutta from the famine-stricken districts, of whom some get their food once in a day and some do not. Many pass their days by eating skins of mangoes picked up in the streets; many sell their children for an anna or two, or devote themselves to pocket-picking and murder.' The circular goes on to state that cholera was at hand by way of *cumulus miseriearum*, and advocates the collection of a pice per head per month from the people of Calcutta, to be applied in feeding the destitute in the city. But while measures are being taken to mitigate the ravages of the famine-raid in the capital, the time has not been permitted to pass without an effort to assail the common enemy in his head-quarters. A few days before the mail left, the steamer *Nemesis*, having in tow the *Dolphin* and a pariah sloop, had started on her second trip for the distressed districts, carrying 4,500 bags of rice—a supply which, according to the *Hurkaru*, would have a double effect, inasmuch as it would enable the relief committees to widen their circle of relief, and compel the Mahajans to dispose of the stores at their command at reasonable prices. From Madras a shipment of 1,500 bags of rice have also been made by the steamer *Arracan*.—*Homeard Mail*, July 28.

JANE KEVILL, sentenced to death at the last Notts Assizes for the murder of her child, has been respite during Her Majesty's pleasure. The respite was made known to the unhappy young woman on Saturday evening, when she was so overcome by the intelligence that she was unable for some time to give utterance to her feelings. After her condemnation she had become very dejected, but since the remission of the sentence she has become comparatively cheerful.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby remarked in answer to some observations from Lord Ebury, that in its present form, the public prayer ordered to be read in deprecation of pestilence was certainly not reconcilable with the fact that cholera had made its appearance among us; but no order had been given for its alteration.

In the House of Commons, Lord Nass stated, in reply to Mr. O'Beirne, that Mr. Napier had written to the Prime Minister, withdrawing his acceptance of the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. General Peel, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Osborne, said that it was quite true that the short Lancaster smooth-bore rifle, supplied to the Royal Engineers, when converted to the Snider breech-loader, with the Boxer cartridge, did give much better shooting than either the Enfield or five-grooved rifles; and that orders had been given for the conversion of the Lancasters in consequence. Lord Stanley stated, in reply to Mr. Otway, that on the 28th of June his predecessor at the Foreign Office sent instructions to Sir A. Malet, the British Minister at Frankfurt, to follow the German Diet to any town in which it might hold its sittings. These instructions had been repeated by himself on the 1st of July; and Sir Alexander had followed the Diet to Augsburg on the 16th of July accordingly, where, on the dissolution of that body, he returned to Frankfurt. In the present state of affairs the German Confederation as it existed before the war might be regarded as having practically ceased to exist. On the order of the day for going into committee on the Fortifications, Provision for Expenses, Bill, Mr. Osborne, who proclaimed himself as having always been an opponent to the fortification projects of the late Lord Palmerston, pointed out that the original scheme of the defences commissioners had been entirely changed, one fort out of five being struck out, and there being no foundation for another, whilst none of the floating defences had been commenced. He contended that to proceed further with the works would be to throw good money after bad. General Peel explained that the object of the Bill was to construct new works at Tilbury and other forts for the defence of the Thames. These works were recommended by the defences commissioners, and would cost about 50,000*l.*, and the Government thought them of sufficient importance to justify their immediate execution. Mr. Gladstone saw no reason why, with a surplus revenue, Government should propose to raise the money required by means of a loan. It is quite unusual to introduce such a proposal at the close of a session, when the house had not time to consider it. The proper course was to have included the matter in the estimates; and he entreated the Government not to ask the house to commit itself to the formation of these works in a time of peace by way of a loan. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded Mr. Gladstone that the present Ministry were not responsible for the projected system of fortification. Moreover, the right hon. gentleman was not altogether correct in saying that it was unusual to make such an application so late in the session, because the scheme itself was introduced by Lord Palmerston on the 23rd of July, 1860. All the Bill did was to carry out a portion of the recommendation of the defence commission; but if the house thought the course proposed objectionable he would not press the Bill. Captain Vivian animadverted on the folly of erecting fortifications of stone, which experience of the American war had proved to be valueless. Against this view of the matter Mr. Kingslake cited the example of the fortifications of Sebastopol, which being casemated were invulnerable. Mr. Newdegate urged that the question should receive further consideration. Sir E. Colebrooke suggested that any application for money should be made by annual vote, and that the burden should not be thrown upon posterity. Mr. Watkin recommended the appointment of another inquiry. Sir F. Northcote admitted that it was preferable to include the vote in the estimates, and moved that the order be discharged. Observations were also made by Mr. Griffith, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. O'Beirne, and the motion for discharging the order having been agreed to, the Bill was withdrawn.

The session terminated with the customary fish dinner at Greenwich.

THE Rev. H. Bulmer, of Deptford, near Sunderland, has received from her Majesty the Queen the sum of £3, as a donation to the wife of a shipwright, named Henderson, living at Deptford, who last week bore three children at one birth, all of whom are doing well.

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THE AMATEUR VIOLINIST.—Sacred Series for the Viola, with accompaniments for Pianoforte, Second Violin, and Violoncello, by HENRY FARMER. No. 1. contains:—1. "He shall feed his Flock," and "The Hallelujah Chorus." 2. "The Glory of the Lord." 3. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 4. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 5. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 6. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 7. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 8. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 9. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 10. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 11. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 12. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 13. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 14. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 15. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 16. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 17. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 18. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 19. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 20. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 21. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 22. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 23. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 24. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 25. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 26. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 27. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 28. "The Hallelujah Chorus." 29. 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